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Dearest, when I have passed To the bright home of love, Hymning the spirit's praise To Him who reigns above, Weep not with bitter tears, Mourn not for me, beloved, Remember in thy grief How good has been our God.

Remember 'twas His love That freed me from earth's care, And in thine hour of woe, To Him direct thy prayer; He will sustain and bless The heart He touches now, He'll soothe away thy tears, The shadow from thy brow.

And when they lay me down In the green earth to rest, Of all thy haunts I know, That will be loved the best. But come not there in gloom, When daylight fades away, Such hour is meet for those Whose brightest hopes decay.

Come not at twilight hours To see the Christian's grave. Come when the sunlight falls On flowers that o'er it wave: Come, when the hymn of birds Is wafted o'er the sod. Let bright things speak of him Who resteth with his God!

Baltimore, March 18.

#### THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

IN THE FOURTH CENTURY.

the dissertation of M. Villemain on the Christian wrote satires against the Christians, his subjects. eloquence of the fourth century. The disserta- Antioch is situated on the banks of the river

a political power; in eloquence and letters, it persecution. was then that it produced those sublime and brilliant geniuses, whose only rivals have been Julian, after his death and amidst the ruins of among the sacred orators of France during the polytheism; but the crowd throng around the seventeenth century. How many great men, indeed how many eloquent orators, filled the interval between Athanasius and St. Augustine! What prodigious intellectual advance through-out the whole Roman world! What talents consumed in mystic debates! What power ex- auditory intoxicated by the charm of his words. ereised on human opinion! What transformands Such is the life of these Greeks of Asia, who have become subjects of Rome, and Christians. of entire society at the voice of this religion that springs at a bound from the catacombs almost without having changed their manners, upon the throne of the Cæsars, that wields the their usages, or their genius. sword of justice after its edge has been blunted But elsewhere, in the writings of Athanasius, by her own martyrs, and that is no longer imbrued in blood save by its own dissensions!

over the leaves of those voluminous collections sects. It is inhabited by at once the most conof the doctrine and the eloquence of the early Christian ages; it seemed to me like pursuing Near this observatory founded by the Ptolemies, the memorials of the greatest revolution which near that immense library which is ceaselessly and the genius of nations. The lively imagination of the Christian orators, their conflicts, whole day is spent in weaving linen, in fabricating paper, in blowing glass, in forging metals; the language; all seemed interesting because all the Roman governors tremble. was sincere. Great virtues, ardent convictions, strongly original characters enlivened this piccome the natural order and reality.

politan religion, further augments the singular his power the departure of the fleets from Egypt. variety of this spectacle. Christianity acted diversely, was received at different degrees by national rather than theological.

turn of learning and eloquence, orators replacing the ancient religion. She was of the same date apostles, and Christianity forming in the midst as the triumph of Christianity. of the ancient world an age of civilization, which At Rome, on the contrary, Christianity had seems separated from the Roman empire, and gained only half a victory. The two societies, which, nevertheless, dies with it.

re-animated by the ardor of proselytism, and all full of pagan monuments, nourished the reproposing to convert the world to its faith, in- ligious zeal of a part of the inhabitants. Many

eager for science and for the marvellous, who ironically with the simplicity, the modesty wish to penetrate all, to comprehend all; who seek for truth with restlessness and defend it with fanaticism. These youth follow the movemade the attentive crowd at the chariot race extend its influence abroad; it sought dominion tremble and palpitate.

The late Professor Caldwell, of Dickenson College, Carlisle, a with their games in celebration of the arrival of short time before his death, addressed his wife as follows: "When I am gone you will not, I am sure, lie down upon your bed and lessons of the Analysis long hours at the weep. You will not nourn for me when God has been so good to me. And when you visit the spot where I lie, do not choose a sad the same time with Christian churches, and with and mournful time; do not go in the shade of the evening or in idols. Polytheism survives there, protected by the dark night. These are no times to visit the grave of the Christ the arts. The future defenders of the two systems of worship are confounded unawares, in

the same schools. These young men, so grave and so gentle, admired by their comrades whose follies they avoid, these two inseparable companions who, amidst the seductions of Athens, are familiar only with the road to the Christian church and that to the schools, are Gregory of Nazianzen and his friend; they are cited throughout all Greece-they excel in literature and in secular eloquence.

Near them often passes in silence a young man, with an irregular and hurried step, a look brilliant and full of fire, his hair suffered to fall down in curls, his neck slightly bent, his countinuance changeable and disdainful. He wears the philosophical mantle, but the crowd which follows him announces his fortune or rather his perils. It is the brother of one of the Cæsars, it is Julian, who, disarming the jealous hatred of the Emperor Constantius, has come to Athens in order to study literature in its sanctuary. He passes for a Christian, and Constantius has even made him take the title of reader in a church: but his love of Homer is the hope of those Greeks who are still attached to the old religion. They boast of his genius, his passion for the sciences; they promise great things of him, which seem to be justified by his rank, his talents, his youth, preserved by a marvellous chance from the cruelty of Constantius.

In Asia is seen Antioch with its churches and its theatres, that mixture of imagination and of effeminacy, which favors equally austerities and pleasures. It was there that the disciples of the new religion first received the name of Christians, a name spread two centuries afterwards over all points of the world. It was there that Libanius, a pagan, from love of Homer opened his school, which was followed by Chrysostom; it was there that Julian, having become master The following is the introductory portion of of the empire, and continuing to be a sophist,

tion formed a part of his course of lectures as Oronte, in the midst of an enchanting plain, Professor in the College of France. He is per- crowned by rough heights, upon which a few haps best known to American readers as Minis- hermits are scattered; Christianity has obtained ter of Public Instruction in the cabinet of Louis all of her demands, except the sacrifice of the circus and of the theatre; but no bloody games "The fourth century is the grand epoch of sadden this charming city. Festivals, nightly the Primitive Church, and the golden age of Christian literature. In the social order, it was then that the church was founded, and became to no conflicts; they rail at each other without

storms as Antioch is peaceable; it is the mart Often have I passed long vigils in turning of all kinds of commerce; the country of all has ever been wrought in the world. I sought increasing, are innumerable work-shops. No in these theological libraries for the manners one seems idle, except the philosophers. The

their enthusiasm, revived before my eyes a world even the blind work. In this multitude of inwhich no longer exists, and which their ever habitants, of strangers, of travellers, there is no active and impassioned words seem to have opinion, no sects, no singularity of manners or turn almost every article of American manufac- and lying under the wall, I might as well sign. transmitted to us, far better than history. The of doctrine, which is not concealed with impumost abstract questions were personified by the nity; there persecution never touches Christiheat of the discussion, and the truthfulness of anity. A numerous and hardy population makes

ture of an extraordinary age, wholly devoted to somewhat ferocious, and their hands are often metaphysics and theology, and for which the stained with blood. They dispute with weapons marvellous and the incomprehensible had be- the possession of a temple. They combat still more for the archbishopric. The influence of With this altogether dreamy and altogether this dignitary is great upon the popular mind. ideal life, there came to be mingled, by a per- Alexandria, by its commerce, furnishes Rome petual and always curious contrast, the incidents and Italy with wheat; and when it is wished to of common life, the passions, the ordinary vices ruin Athenians in the opinion of the Emperor. of our nature. This blending of civilizations the former is accused, with apparent reason, of and of nations, brought together by a cosmo- the project of starving Rome, in suspending by

nations equally bent beneath the Roman yoke, better advantage in the grand orators of the but distinct in origin, manners and climate. fourth century. It is the metropolis of the Their primitive character re-appeared to the ad- world and of religion. Here shine in turn upon vantage of the religious enthusiasm which en- the Episcopal seat, Gregory of Nazianzen and franchised them from terrestrial bonds. The Chrysostom. But at the same time it is the Syrian, the Greek, the African, the Latin, the point at which the seats invented by the subtle Gaul, the Spaniard, carried into their Christi- spirit of Alexandria and the philosophy of Greece anity the shades of their characters; and here- centre; it is here their advocates come to render sies, at that time so numerous, were often themselves profitable, by producing them at court, and by trying to gain over some chamber-The writings of the Fathers are an image of lain, or some ennuch of the palace. Here are all these varieties. In the midst of controver- shown in all their nudity the miseries of the sies and of mystical subleties, are unexpectedly Oriental empire, the capricious despotism of found all the details of the history of nations, princes, the intrigues of the palace, the corrupthe whole progress of a long moral revolution, tion of a great city too quickly made, which was the decline of ancient usages, and obstinate ad- neither Greek nor Roman, and seemed a colony herence to them, the influence of letters prolong- rather than a capital. But Constantinople, in ing that of creeds, new creeds commencing with consequence of its newness, had nothing in its the people, and availing themselves in their festivals, in its customs, which reminded one of

the two religions, the past and the future, were There appeared that Greek genius, for a long in presence and at war. The temples, the time depressed beneath the Roman yoke, but stead of amusing its masters by a vain eloquence. senatorial families, especially, still adhered to It shows itself almost at the same time at all the ancient religion, as to the glory of their points of the Oriental empire, it shines upon its ancestors. The people filled the Christian native land, in Egypt, and particularly in that churches, and the cemeteries of the martyrs. Asiatic Greece of which nothing remains, and The slaves, the poor, adopted the new law which was so highly celebrated for its luxury wherein they found consolation and help. Aland its wealth. Athens is still, in the fourth century, the city the vices of priests, the pomp and display of of art and of letters. Full of monuments and bishops. In the midst of the fourth century, of schools, it attracts all the studious youth of the Episcopal See at Rome was contended for Europe and of Asia. It is peopled by those in a bloody combat. The pagans saw with joy enthusiasts of the early age, who are at once these shameful disputes, and contrasted them ments of their masters, interest themselves in Rome did not produce a single great writer, or their combats, in their triumphs, with the same a single great orator, like those who were born ardor, the same excitement which in other days in Africa, in Greece, in Asia; but it labored to

over the churches of Africa, of Gaul, and Iberia

quarrels excited by the sophistical spirit of the connect with them. Greeks; it offered its fellowship to the doctors

change as a heresy, and without equalling the loo, to carry on missionary operations.

glory of the Church of the Orient, was sure in I have visited the White House several times prudence and tenacity.

andria, more Oriental than European, carried their reception. subtleties, allegories, into Christianity. Egypt and Asia Minor were its theatre; a thousand sects, a thousand strange opinions sprung up there from the superstitious imaginations of the inhabitants. The Romans, or rather the nations who spoke the Latin language, were somewhat but little. He was born in the State of Verandria; but they were more calm and more sober their house was a home for the weary itinerant. in their opinions. They were distrustful of the But of these guardians of his youth he was desubtle metaphysics which the Orientals blended prived when quite young. with the dogmas of the faith; and that schism, At the age of twelve he entered into a solemn parallel could not be exactly followed. Not out fail become a Christian at thirty. only had the Oriental Church an incontestible Time moved on, and he became intemperate. superiority in imagination and in eloquence, but For seven years the house of God was entirely -N. Y. Recorder.

#### For the Herald and Journal. LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Long Congress—Appropriation Bills—Mail Steamers to Africa—Colonization Cause—Productions of Liberia—Steamers to be built—Their destination and time of sailing—Their influence on the Commerce of the United States—American Ocean Steamers compared with the British—Remarkable trip of the Pacific—Steamers on the Mediterranean—Tonnage employed in commerce to that sea—Receipts of the Canard line—Proposed sum to the African line—The White House and Mr. Fillingore.

done, except pass the Appropriation bills.

The contemplated scheme is a vast and truly some had gone forever. tion of Africa, by providing the means of trans- were, and who were not children of God.

it! the Pacific reached New York in fourteen ly, therefore, did they furnish him with money days, four hours and forty-five minutes, from to pay his fare to Brookfield, and send him Liverpool! And then too we cannot only travel away.

quickest in our own ocean steamers, but we can

On his return home he visited all his old as-

please on board of them. 601; the imports, \$5,077,110. Hence the each some tract or good book, and then return value of this trade should not be overlooked. again to his labor. Let these steamers go there, and our national At the Hubbardston camp meeting in 1843. influences will go there too. The Turkish Am- he received the blessing of entire sanctification bassador, now in Washington, is authorized by a blessing which we have reason to believe he

glory of speaking well and of writing well; it ers to navigate the Mediterranean from Contried to constitute itself arbiter of the numerous stantinople. Our African line might readily

The Cunard line receives about \$181,000 for of the East, who were persecuted on account of each steamer, from the British Government, per controversies, and whom they gained by giving annum, and they average 2000 tons each. Ours are to be twice as large as these, and the bill Scarcely any sect was formed in the Church before Congress allows \$160,000 per annum toof Rome. Its genius was in this respect the wards the undertaking-a much smaller sum opposite of the Greek genius; it adhered to than is paid to the Cunard, and for vessels twice ancient formulas, made few innovations, dreaded the size of his. What a noble line it would be

the long run to outvie it by a sort of temporal lately, and have shaken hands with Mr. Fillmore. He is in fine health, and fine spirits. His fam-The Greek genius, more free and more bold, ily calculate to join him next month at the Presand having become, since the conquest of Alex- idential mansion, which is now fitting up for DELTA.

A WONDER OF GRACE. LEVI FRANKLIN

Of the early life of Levi Franklin we know less learned, less ingenious; they were but poor mont, in the year 1812. His parents were memtheologians at the side of the Greeks of Alexbers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and

that mutual repugnance which, many centuries covenant with God, that if he would spare his later, separated the two churches, had its root life he would certainly give his all to him at in the early ages of Christian proselytism. Its twenty-one. Twenty-one came, and not being trace ought also to be found in the oratorical ready to fulfil his vows, he made a new covenant, monuments of the two literatures; but the that if God would spare his life he would with-

among the writers of the Latin Church all those forsaken, and with the house of God, religious who shone with great splendor seemed to belong friends and serious thoughts. Thirty came, and to the Orient; some, indeed, had lived in Syria, found him at Brookfield, Mass. Fall approachin Egypt, and inhaled enthusiasm on the banks ed, and the Methodists erected their camp meetof the Jordan; others, born beneath the burn- ing tent in a remote corner of the town, for the ing sky of Africa, were rather Orientals than purpose of holding in it their third service on Latins; the Roman language was transformed the Sabbath. This circumstance excited Mr. in their writings, and assumed a kind of sublime Franklin's attention, and reminded him of his and barbarian irregularity. In this respect, vow. He entered the tent. In the course of they were innovators more than the Greeks; his sermon brother Philander Wallingford, who they formed in the midst of the West an epoch was then stationed at Brookfield, referred to the more singular and more distinct from the past, case of an individual who promised the Lord that if he would spare him until a specified period, he would be his. The time came, and he was not ready. He broke his covenants with Jehovah. He set a second period. It came and he was not ready. A third. It came, it passed; Long Congress-Appropriation Bills-Mail Steamers and he died unconverted. "He means me,"

have something new. We will go to Worcester We have all heard of the Long Parliament. to the cattle show, and come home sober." It May not the present be called emphatically, the was agreed. But they thought to be saints Long Congress? but like all things else beneath while they still walked in the paths of sin! They the sun, it must come to an end, and that end frequented their old haunts. Who cannot foreis at hand. The "last scenes" draw near. In tell the result? The first place they entered, four or five days the session must close, and Levi Franklin said to himself, "It will not do fettered. They once more gave him the liberty import what is intrinsically good, none but a must be forced, than has been the case during tainly kill me." So he drank. He entered months before. Many important public meas- another place. "It will not do for me to refuse ures must either fail or lie over until another here. They will think I am serious." Again session. No change in the Tariff can be effect- he drank. About the last which he remembered, ed; I think scarcely anything more will be was that he pulled off both boots and socks. He next found himself, on the subsequent morn-It is to be regretted that the bill to establish ing, in the house of a noble Washingtonian, who a line of Mail Steamers to Africa will not likely had discovered him by the side of the road, and pass this session. Few measures are more im- like a good Samaritan, taken care of him. At portant to the American people, as it furnishes the breakfast table his kind host suggested the not only the greatest facilities to the Coloniza- propriety of his signing the pledge. "I am not tion scheme, but involves considerations of the going to sign the pledge. I can drink when I highest commercial character. In palm oil, gold, have a mind to, and when I have not I can ivory, coffee and indigo, sugar, dye-woods, pre- leave off." His friend pressed the subject. cious gums, and tropical fruits, there is an ex- "Well," he replied, "if I cannot come to Wortensive and increasing demand. We send in re- cester to the cattle show without getting drunk ture, especially provisions and domestic cottons. So they started for the centre of the town to get Millions in Africa have heretofore obtained their a pledge. On their way he recovered various supplies of the latter articles from the East In- articles of his apparel, which he had lost the day dies; now they may be induced to purchase before; some where he was found by the Washingtonian, some in his old places of resort; but

benevolent one. It is American and national. Though he was now sober, he was ashamed to Three Atlantic mail steamers are to be built, return to Brookfield until be had recovered and will make monthly trips to Liberia with somewhat from the effects of his intemperance. emigrants, touching on their return at Spain, He therefore gladly accepted the invitation of Portugal, France and England for freight and his benefactor, to return and spend the day passengers. I think the vast foreign emigration with him. This man had, either in whole or in to the United States would turn into this new part, the charge of "The Red Factory" at Worchannel. One ship would leave New York cester, and they entered it together. A Baptist every three months, touching at Savannah; one brother hearing of the case, came to Franklin would start from Baltimore in the same way, and congratulated him upon the step which he via Norfolk and Charleston, and another would had already taken, but added, "You will need sail from New Orleans with liberty to touch at something more than that pledge to keep you any of the West India Islands. But to my own from falling." "Ldo not want," said Frankmind, the measure is most important and inter- lin, tartly, "to hear anything of that." But the esting to the Colonization cause. Of all plans, good brother persevered. What he said was suggested from time to time, to promote this not remembered, for it was scarcely heard. Almost important object, no one combines such most the first words had awakened in Franklin's elements of success. Such a line once success- mind the recollection of some remarks made by fully established by the Government, State Leg- Bro. Wallingford, at the meeting in the tent. islatures will think more seriously of African In a few moments Franklin clapped his hands Colonization. Larger appropriations will be together, and shouted, "Glory to God, I am a voted, and more liberal collections than ever be Methodist," and then began to exhort others to secured in aid of this great object. Various de- get religion. Thus he went throughout the moninations and State Legislatures have ap- manufactory and through the adjacent boardingproved of the plan. Maryland already has laid houses, praising God aloud, and earnestly callout \$200,000 in its prosecution; and Virginia ing on all to prepare to stand with him in the recently has appropriated \$40,000 per year to judgment. In his enthusiasm he even went so aid the same object. Let the U. S. Govern- far as to judge from the conduct and countement now give its high sanction to the coloniza- nance of those who crowded around him, who portation in this line of steamships. And then am a poor, weak, ignorant man," he would ex-I doubt not, the people North and South who claim, "but God has converted my soul. Now have not appreciated the advantages and capa- you, and you," pointing to different individubilities of Liberia, will soon discover the vast als, "are not converted, you are not ready to importance of African Colonization, and liber- die, you are not ready to meet God. O! come ally aid the magnificence of the enterprise.

I feel like an American, and once thought wonder that many asserted, "He was certainly friends, come to Jesus, come now!" that brother Jonathan could not surpass in steam, intoxicated yesterday, and he is as certainly and hardly overtake John Bull on the ocean. insane to-day." The Washingtonian especial-But I have been mistaken. The recent, and ly, a Universalist I believe, was surprised and most remarkably rapid passages of the Collins perplexed. His reformed inebriate was throwline over the Atlantic course have removed every ing the whole neighborhood into confusion, and vestige of my fears on this head. Only think of deranging all the operations of the mill. Glad-

say our prayers in our own way and when we sociates, with whom he had so long lived in sin, and told them of the wonderful dealings of We should have something to do with steam- God with him, and urged them to seek the same ing the Mediterranean. An English company great salvation. He joined the Methodist Epishas just determined to run fifteen mail steamers copal Church, and became a consistent, deeply upon this ocean, and some of them as far as devoted member. Occasionally he would leave Constantinople. No less than 208,703 tons his employment, go to Worcester, furnish himwas entered and cleared the last year between self with tracts and religious books, visit all his this sea and the United States; and our exports old associates in and around Brookfield, talk to that region of the world amounted to \$6,963,- with them upon religion, pray with them, leave

Noisy and studious, they fill the city of Athens, It aimed at governing men, rather than the the Sultan to contract for the building of steam- retained to the day of his death. During this buying or building; nemo illo minus fuit emax, Conference year, 1843, he was under my care. and seldom have I seen one who in all things better adorned the doctrine of God our Saviour. His early advantages for obtaining an education must have been poor, and as we have seen, his time from youth to thirty was more than lost. But as the basis of his character, there was much native strength of mind. Never have I seen one who improved more rapidly in the knowledge of divine things. At the camp meeting at Hubbardston in 1845, I had the privilege of standing near and hearing him counsel one who was seeking the Saviour. Rarely have I met a minister of the Gospel who showed that deep, clear knowledge of the things of God, of the operation of the Spirit, and of the workings of the natural heart, that he manifested.

He was a man of prayer. Easily could we trace his path from father Hamilton's house, where he boarded in Brookfield, to that retreat, where morning and evening, and at noon, he poured forth his whole soul to God. On returning three weeks before his death, from Worcester, where he had, by his employment as a brickmaker, been unusally deprived of the means of grace, and finding that that sacred tent was pitched in East Brookfield, and that there his Christian friends were laboring for immortal souls, he said, "I am not prepared to labor," and started for the woods. After spending three hours in earnest struggling and prayer, he present; but I would still keep to my old shoes returned, endued again with power from on

His conversation was in heaven. Naturally diffident and retiring, he was usually silent, except when he could talk about Jesus. Then have I sat and listened to his simple, yet really his soul. When he went to the cars to take his passage from Worcester to Brookfield for the last time, on the occasion referred to above, he was at the depot with brother Stevens, of Worcester. "Scarcely" says brother S. "had we the subject of religion; and that was his constant theme for the two or three hours, until we parted. Such was his spirit during all my

acquaintance with him." He was not like too many who lay claim to the blessing of entire sanctification, so sure that he was lead by the Spirit, that he could not receive advice from others. He ever showed that the wisdom which is from above is gentle, easy to be entreated. He loved a hearty shout. Why not? He was converted shouting! Yet he would never give vent to his feelings, how much soever he might desire it, if he knew that it would disturb others. A week or two before his death, a sister spoke to him and requested that he would be more quiet. He received the reproof kindly and submissively, but it was evident, though he did not complain, that he felt that he was deprived of a great privilege. Night after night did he assemble with the people of God in silence, while the flowing tears told the deep grief within. It was too much fully old. for his friends to see so consistent a spirit thus praises of God, ere he took his

On Wednesday, Oct. 31st, 1849, about two o'clock, P. M., while felling a tree in the woods would work wonders, inside and outside. The where the recent Brookfield camp meeting was held, another tree fell and struck him, breaking his arm in two places, and breaking his skull and breast. He never afterwards appeared sensible, except to pain. He uttered only an expression or two of this kind, "dear friends, be fashioned crotchet, will show you that he does careful." "Do not be in haste." The wonder is that he did not expire at once. At twelve, God took him home.

His name, at Brookfield, "is as ointment T. H. MUDGE. poured forth." Natick, Sept. 19.

P. S. I have had to rely for the above narration on my own memory, carefully compared with that of others. I think it is correct, even to individual expressions. Should I have mistaken any fact, or should any one have interesting anecdotes in reference to Levi Franklin, I should be happy to have him write me.

#### HOUSES AND FURNITURE. Having been sometimes permitted to peep in-

to the habitations of the great, and to contemplate the vast outlay which men of means bestow on architecture, furniture and ornament, I have had many thoughts about the degree in which genuine comfort is increased by all this labor and expense; and the result is (it will doubtless be thought the prejudice of a plebeian) that wealth and fashion are not sufficient to secure the realities of a delightful home. Is it not true, that whenever we sit down to imagine a dwelling of unmingled excellence, in which one might wish to live and die, we figure to ourselves not so much a bright, elegant, spotless, right-lined, symmetrical, lofty, lacquered, varnished, gilded mansion, as one that is roomy, warm, airy, easy, convenient, even at the risk of being somewhat irregular? Into the ideal of a homestead, there always enter, as constituents, the notions of comfort and snugness. A house, as well as a habit, may be too fine. As the man of true politeness is he in whose presence parvenu, where you scarcely dare to tread on fauteuil, or apply a poker to the brilliant grate, with a fine old country-mansion of a hereditary manor, in which the glossy furniture is dark with age, and the capacious fire place sheds its ruddy light on guests, whose fathers sat there with Washington, the Livingstons, and men of the Revolution. True, no planning and no expense can create qualities which belong to age: but much can be accomplished by preferring use and convenience and noble hospitality, to the fashion of the hour.

Some of the flagrant errors of modern house arise from the practice of consigning the whole plan and details to builders, internal decorators, and cabinet-makers: the result being a toyshop glitter. With all the egregious follies of the late King of Bavaria, he has never been refused the character of a man of taste in the fine arts: and this he never displayed more happily than in his order to the director of his new palace : "Let there be no upholstery."

It is impossible to infuse such ideas into the head of a man who measures everything by dollars; for what is his house with its contents, but a public advertisement of his means? A noble old tree, a broad inviting hall, a suite of irregular but tasteful chambers, cannot be bought or bespoken, like scagliola, marble and mouldings. In the life of ATTICUS, the friend of Cicero, and the arbiter elegantiarum of his day, Cornelius Nepos has given one or two fine traits, germane to my subject. Though Atticus was a monied man, he was far from being given to go mad, become idiots or die.

minus edificator: yet he lived in the best style, and had everything of the best about him. He inherited from his uncle a house on the Quirinal, which was remarkable not so much for its architecture, as its grove; non ædificio, sed silva. It showed more taste than cost; plus salis quam sumtus habebat. No changes were made for mere show. Let me add, though, by way of digression, there were in that mansion a number of literary slaves, good readers and judges of books; indeed there was not a body-servant who had not these accomplishments. Something of the same mind was in the late poet Southey. "I would," says he, "either buy a house to my mind, or build one; and it should be such as a house ought to be, which I once heard a glorious agriculturist define, 'a house that should have in it everything that is voluptuous, and necessary, and right.' In my acceptation of that felicitous definition (adds he,) I request the reader to understand that everything which is right is intended, and nothing but what is perfectly so: that is to say I mean every possible accommodation conducive to health and comfort. It should be large enough for my friends, and not so large as to serve as a hotel for my acquaintance." And what the poet adds, about dress, reveals a principle equally applicable to parlors and bed-rooms: "I would not wear my coat quite so threadbare as I do at as long as they would keep to me.'

There is in all this no cynical contempt of elegance, but only a more refined luxury. Where modern invention has added to real comfort, as in warming, lighting, baths and the like, let evewas his tongue unloosed. For hours together have I sat and listened to his simple, yet really eloquent narrations, of what God had done for Parisian. Within certain bounds and where the "keeping" of the picture is maintained, no objection lies against a graceful imitation of antiquity; especially where massive irregularity and generous freedom remind one of manorial halls. Not long since I visited the new house passed the usual salutation, before he introduced of a friend, and was delighted to find myself in a spacious apartment, wainscotted, on every side with unpainted oak, and with all the furniture to correspond: it is impossible to describe the air of warm homeliness which this conferred on everything in the room. But the beauty of it was, that it was after no prevalent city-mode. More than common patience is required, to look with equanimity on the frail, trumpery objects, which occupy the floors of many gorgeous saloons, making them resemble a tiny museum, or a child's fair. If you have articles of virtue, by all means let them be seen; but prithee do not rush to a fancy-store and buy, as if by recipe, five bits of Bohemian glass, item a Swiss cottage; item a Sevres vase, and three Berlin shades; only because Mrs. B. has the same. The rivalry of ornamentation tends to introduce much that is perishable, both in architecture and furniture; whereas, the most pleasing associations of a home, a mansion, a resting-place, gather around what is permanent, and what can become grace-

> The bane of comfort is Fashion. If fashion fool would reject it, because but how little original thought is brought to bear upon these matters! A little independence man of wealth will have his paintings, his greenhouse, and his garden; but if he is at the same time a man of taste, he will cause you to see the impress of his own mind, on every particular; and many a deviation and irregularity and old not follow, but that he gives, the tone. You know in a moment, when you enter a library, for example, whether it is meant to be read. I could name elegant repositories, so named, where the books might as well be gilt and lettered backgammon-tables. The genuine study or book-hoard (if I may use one of the expressive Anglo-Saxon words which we have lost, i. e., Boc HORD) always has a certain slipshod reality about it. So there are sitting-rooms, where you know in your heart there is no sitting, except when visiters come :- you would as soon think of taking your ease in an ice-house. O the wretched hypocrisy of mammonism! These things are of a piece with the white kid gloves which the dry goods clerk strains over his knuckles, once or twice in the year: well enough; Experimentum in corpore vili. But when the same folly is shown in costly edifices. recondite movables, we are indignant.

After all, I have no right to talk thus. Let me remember the adage, 'Bachelor's wives,' &c. I never had, nor do I expect ever to have, a house of my own .- Newark Sentinel.

## MUSIC OF THE PACIFIC.

No one can be in Monterey a single night, without being startled and awed by the deep, solemn crashes of the surf as it breaks along the shore. There is no continuous roar of the plunging waves, as we hear on the Atlantic seaboard; the slow, regular swells-quick pulsations of the great Pacific's heart-roll inward in unbroken lines, and fall with single grand crashes, with intervals of dead silence between. They may be heard through the day, if one listens, like a solemn undertone to all the shallow noises you feel perfectly at your ease, so the house you of the town; but at midnight, when all else are love to enter, is that in which you lose all con- still, those successive shocks fall upon the ear straint at the door. Compare the palace of a with a sensation of inexpressible solemnity. All the air, from the pine forests to the sea, is filled the Turkey-carpet or sit down on the velvet with a light tremor, and the intermitting beats of sound are strong enough to jar a delicate ear. Their constant repetition at last produces a feeling something like terror. A spirit worn and weakened by some scathing sorrow, could scarcely bear the reverberation .- Taylor's California.

## For the Herald and Journal.

WHERE "MUSICAL TASTE" COMES FROM.

In a place of worship, it ought to come from a devout person, and such only are of a fit "taste' to select appropriate tunes. But we hear no solemn tunes sung now-a-days, or scarce none. The flippant or yankee doodle style, has taken almost entire possession of choirs, lately. And although some tunes are screamish enough, I would rather hear one old fashioned tune, like China or Bangor, well and properly performed, than all the unmeaning "Bee line" stuff that talentless composers have made, for twenty years past. There are a few good modern tunes. but they are remarkably few. Our tunes rejoice while repentance has just been preached, many times. This grates on my ears. I call it very PRACTICE. bad "taste."

## PRISONS AT NAPLES.

There are in the prisons at Naples, at present, no less than 40,000 political prisoners; and the opinion is, that from the crowded state of the jails, the greater number of these persons will adopted :-

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1850.

Herald and Journal.

OHIO CONFERENCE-PEWED CHURCH CONTRO-

We have received papers from Chilicothe giving the proceedings of the Ohio Conference. An interesting item to our readers is the case of the pewed church of Cincinnati. A memorial signed by the officiary of different charges in that city, was presented in behalf of the brethren of the pewed chapel, and a committee, with Dr. Tomlinson as chairman, was appointed to report thereon.

On Tuesday, 24th ult., Dr. Tomlinson presented the report of the committee, recommending the adoption of

the following resolutions :-Resolved, That while as a Conference we retain the same sentiments which we expressed by our resolution of 1847, respecting pewed churches within the bounds of 1847, respecting pewed thirties our Conference, as a general principle, yet in view of the peculiar circumstances of our work in Cincinnati, we judge that it is best to leave our Bishops untrammelled, to

exercise their own judgment in regard to supplying or not supplying Union Chapel. Mr. Marley presented the following as a minority re-

1st. That they cannot regard it to be proper for the Conference to grant said request, while the rule of Dis-cipline declares it contrary to our economy to build houses with pews to sell or rent, and orders that the several Annual Conferences shall use their influence to prevent the building of such houses.

2d. That we think the memorialists in error, in assuming as they appear to do that the action of the Conference, requesting the Bishop not to appoint a preacher to a pewed church within our bounds, should such be built, enjoins the Bishop from doing that which in their udgment the interests of the church require of them, as

3d. That, should the Bishops, in view of all the facts in the case, decline to appoint a preacher to Union Chapel, as a pewed church, the brethren who design to worship there have the remedy in their own hands, by waiving the question of pews to sell or rent, and awaiting and abiding the action of the General Conference. were designed to be but expedient measures, not coercive

read, an animated discussion arose, which was participated in by Messrs. Finley, Trimble and Moody. Pending the discussion, the hour of adjourning arrived. Tuesday afternoon, the subject was warmly discussed

by Messrs. Moody, Milly, Wright, Tomlinson, Young and Swain, but without result. On Wednesday, Dr. Tomlinson presented a paper from Messrs. Searls, Merrick and Conkling, of the pewed

chapel, containing the following proposition:-The Society of Union Chapel will agree to waive the question of pews to "sell or rent," until the next session of the General Conference, and await and abide its decis-ion; and respectfully request that we may be supplied

with a minister to serve us until that time. The paper was presented to be placed on file with the other papers, in relation to the question of pews.

Mr. Walker obtained the floor and entered upon the discussion. During his remarks, Dr. Tomlinson, author of the majority report, proposed to lay the report of the majority on the table, and take up the report of the

On motion, the report of the committee was laid on the table, and the minority report was taken up. Mr. Marley was called upon to explain the intent and

meaning of the minority report. Mr. Moody presented the following, as a substitute to

the report of the minority. Resolved. That after considering the papers submitted by members of Union Chapel, Cincinnati, and others, we

do hereby re-affirm the reso us adopted by us at our annual sessions in 1847-'9. The substitute was laid on the table, a fact that signi

ties much in respect to the meaning of the subsequent ac tion of the Conference. It was moved to amend the minority report by insert-

ing the words, "and promiscuous sitting, Mr. Weakley proposed the following question to the chair, viz: Whether or not the General Conference has commanded the Annual Conference to use their influence

to prevent promiseaous sitting in our church. Mr. Walker proposed the following: Is the Annual scending its legitimate limits of power striving to enforce this rule-"let the men and women sit apart !" The Bishop asked time for the decision of

On Thursday, Bishop Janes presented the following decision in regard to the questions proposed.

Question 1. The General Conference has not specifical ly commanded such action on the part of the Annuai Conferences. The Discipline requires the preachers who have charge of Circuits or Stations, to enforce, vigorously but caimly, all the rules of society. The Annual Confer-once is the judge of his administration—the preacher having a right to appeal to the General Conference, if

ensured for his administration.

Question 2. In answering this question, it seems to us ary briefly to state its connections. In 1847, at it session in Columbus, the Ohio Annual Conference adopt ed certain resolutions in relation to newed houses of wo At the General Conference of 1848, held at Pittsburgh, the administration under which those resolution were adopted, passed without censure. In 1849, the Ohio Conference, at its session held in Dayton, reaffirmed the resolution just referred to, and adopted other resolutions in relation to promiscuous sittings, under the presidency of one or two of our colleagues. We have no authority ounce upon their administration, or the action of

At the present session of the Conference, a memorial rembers of several of the M. E. churches i Conference so far to reseind of Cincinnati, asking the modify their action in relation to newed houses of worship as to remove all embarrassment from the Superintendent in organizing Union Chapel, in that city, with a pewed ship, as a pastoral charge, and appointing them a preacher memorial was referred to a committee. The

members of the committee presented a majority and a minority report. Whilst the majority report was under consideration, it was, by vote, laid on the table, and the minority report taken up. The minority report proposes to decline granting the petition of the memorialists for reasons stated. In the 3d resolution of the minority report is this declaration: "Should the Bishops, in view of all the facts in the case, decline to appoint a preacher to Union Chapel as a pewed church, the brethren who desire to worship there have the remedy in their own hands, by waiving the question of pews to sell or rent, and waiting and abiding the action of the General Conference." It is proposed to amend the declaration in this resolution by erting after the words " pews to sell or rent," the words and promiscuous sittings."
Taken in this connexion, it is our judgment that in

adopting the amendment proposed, the annual ence will not exceed its legitimate authority.

T. A. Morris,
E. S. Janes. adopting the amendment proposed, the Annual Confer-

Messrs, Mitchell, Moody, Tomlinson and Walker addressed the Conference. The amendment to the minority

report was withdrawn, and the original report adopted. The result then, if we comprehend it, was, at this stage of the proceeding, that the proposition of Messrs, Searls, Merrick and Conkling, of the pewed chapel, was virtually adouted by the Conference, leaving the Bishop untrammetled, as he should be, to provide the church with a

preacher. On Friday, Rev. Mr. Wright presented the following Resolved, As the judgment of the Conference, that in adopting the report of the minority committee to whom was referred the memorial of sundry members of the chuzeh in Cincinnati, we had no intention of impairing the smallest degree the strength of our action heretofore taken in relation to houses of worship with pews to sell or reat, and promisenous sittings in our congregacing assured by the members of the commitsee making the report (who were supposed to understand their own words) that its adoption could have no such offect, we never suspected that it would be construed into a consent on the part of the Conference that pews or oniscuous sittings should be encouraged within our ands; Therefore, we re-affirm the action of the Conference in '47 and '49, touching these matters, and rely apon the decision of our Bishops upon said action as the rule of the church until the meeting of the General Con-

This resolution was adopted. It is somewhat ambiguous so far as "encouraging" "pews or promiscuous sittings" is concerned, but the last clause of the resolution seems to us designed to interfere with the only possible verbal construction of the proposition of Messrs. Searls, Merrick and Conkling, and the adopted report, so far at least as "promiscuous sittings" are concerned-a phrase that the Conference expressly declined to insert as an amendment in the report.

Mr. Milly presented the following, which was laid on

Re-olved. That it is the judgment of this Conference that the sense of its action in regard to supplying Union Chapel, is, that that subject is left to the judgment and discretion of the presiding Bishop.

Dr. Tomlinson presented the following:-

Resolved, That in the action of this Conference laying on the table a resolution leaving the matter of appointing a preacher to Union Chapel to the Bishops, we did not intend to express any dissent to the right of the Bishops to appoint a preacher to said chapel if he should think proper to do so under the circumstances. Mr. Walker moved the following substitute, which was

Resolved, That the Bishop, in view of the action of this Conference, in 1847 and '49, and of this present Conference, is at liberty to do what, in his judgment, he is authorized by the General Conference to do in reference to the question in hand.

What then does "the General Conference authorize him to

do in reference to the question in hand? 1. There is an old and actually obsolete rule in the Discipline, which says: "Let the men and women sit apart." It has been so far disregarded in England, that all our chapels there are pewed; and this, we suppose, is the case in Canada. It has been virtually abandoned as a rule in all our Atlantic Conferences, and pewed houses are now recognized by those Conferences from Bangor to Baltimore.

2. The Discipline enjoins upon the Annual Confer ences " to use their influence" (a very qualified phrase that certainly does not mean to "unchurch,") to prevent pews in our churches, and also, "as far as possible, to make those houses free which have already been built with pews," a phrase which evidently implies that there might be cases where the "influence" of the Conference might fail of this effect, where the change might not be "possible" to mere prudential "influence," and there is no provision made that in such cases the societies were to be cast out of our pale, as has been attempted towards the brethren of Union Chapel. No unprejudiced man can believe that these prohibitory phrases were designed to interdict absolutely and at any consequence the provision of pewed houses, notwithstanding the declaration that "there is no exception to the rule"-a declaration that, in connection with these phrases, becomes more admonitory than mandatory. The innovation was considered as inexpedient. (not morally wrong,) and the measures to prevent it

This view of the subject is further evident, from the On motion, to adopt the report of the committee first fact that these provisions of the Discipline were not adonted till 1820, when the old rule had long since been obsolete in both Old England and New England, and when its unqualified enforcement would have involved serious disasters to our cause

> Another confirmation of this view of these clauses is the manner in which they were actually regarded immediately after their passage. Though the preachers were bound to use their "influence" against pews, they evidently did not understand that they were bound to east away societies which did not yield to their "influence; no such society was so cast out of the pale of Methodism in New England; on the contrary, the pewed system extended as circumstances required, and the Conferences and Bishops continued, as before, to recognize pewed churches-old and new ones-and to appoint preachers to them. The first case, to the contrary, we have ever heard of, is this remarkable one of Cincinnati, which has occurred, now when the whole line of the Atlantic Confer ences is interspersed with powerful and sanctioned societies having pewed chapels. These are facts for "the Bishop" to consider when he comes to decide on what "he is authorized by the General Conference to do in reference to the question in hand." We hope he will consider what all his predecessors, from Asbury down to this day, have felt "authorized to do" in reference to New England, and not by yielding to local circumstances, so act as to impeach the action of all the Atlantic Conferences and all the Bishops who have presided in them

3. But there are other considerations for him also. The proceedings of each Annual Conference are examined and adjudicated, if we may use the word, at every General Conference by a committee appointed for that purpose. During all the years that the Atlantic Conferences have been recognizing and reporting societies having pewed chapels, this committee has taken no exception to the fact; the General Conference has not condemned the recognition, though it was notorious; and that body has thus endorsed the change as beyond that " possible " restraint of Annual Conference " influence " which it had recommended.

4. During all this period the administration of the Bishops has also come under the investigation of every Genpose, and whose report, if not condemnatory, is considered an endorsement by the General Conference of his official conduct. Yet these Bishops have, as has been well known to the General Conference and its committee, appointed preachers to such churches, held Conferences in them, preached in them. dedicated them, admitted petitions from them, and done so in respect to hundreds

Now we put it to "the Bishop's " sense of moral right n regard to these oppressed (and we must be allowed to say long suffering) brethren, and to his sense of official responsibility also, whether, under these circumstances. he can besitate to put an end to their anomalous and vexations treatment. We are frank to say, that we believe he has no right to require them to suffer in this manner any longer; if he throws himself on the language of the Discipline, they also may do so, as we have shown, and they may appeal to every revered episcopal name in our annals since Asbury, to the conduct of every General Conference since 1820, to the uncontested relations of the whole tier of Atlantic Conferences. They may demand justly why they are to be the only instance of such treatment in our history; and the next General Conference will, we believe, give a befitting response to that de-

Our readers must excuse us for the interest we have taken from time to time in this case. Our Cincinnati brethren had no access to the public through our denominational press when we opened our columns for them. We believe, too, that the whole church has had a re-

lation to the case, and a concern in its proper settlement. We have been auxious that our brethren of the Ohio Conference should maintain the general custom of separate sittings, and at the same time judiciously provide for exceptional cases demanded by the providential advancement of our cause. If we can put any serious construction whatever on their late proceedings, they have now done so, and nothing remains but a wise episcopal action to put an end to this troublesome affair, till at least the next General Conference, and we have no fear

Meanwhile we would, as heretofore, exhort our brethren of Union Chapel to be steadfast in patience and the work of the Lord; whatever delays or obstructions arise, bear them with good Christian and Methodistic fidelity; you have found, dear brethren, staunch and unexpected friends in the Ohio Conference; they will multiply with every month of endurance you may have to pass through, and it will not be very long before the hottest of your opponents will be "petitioning" to get appointed to your now rejected pulpit-remember this prediction.

## THE RIVAL STEAMERS.

We gave last week an article on the ecclesiastical reg ulations of the Cunard steamers. Dr. M'Clintock, from whom we quoted, affirms that the American line is no only exempt from this intolerable grievance, but is other wise far superior to the Cunard boats. He says: "It will be remembered that the Washington is several years old, while the Asia is the last and best product of British skill. Yet, after having sailed in both. I have now to say. that if I were setting out for Europe to-day, and the two vessels were to sail together, I would freely pay twenty dollars more to go in the Washington than in the Asia. The comfort, ease and enjoyment of our passage out was so great that we really left the ship with regret; while or the return voyage, though we had far more agreeable weather, and the most favorable winds, the days dragged slowly and wearily along. The ship is very uneasy and uncomfortable, and she rolls badly in a moderate sea, at least in comparison with the Washington. The table in the latter contained all the luxuries the market could afford, and the service was in every respect unexceptionable; that of the Asia afforded little or nothing to tempt the capricious appetite of sea-sickness, and you had not even a napkin at the dinner-table. We had very heavy weather for several days going out, yet I do not remem ber that the Washington ever shipped a pint of water but on the return voyage, with a far quieter sea, there were few days in which the decks were not more or less wen This difference arises from the very construction of

the vessels; the Asia lying comparatively low in the water, ! and having no upper deck above the saloon, as all the American steamers have."

Herald and

In addition we can say, that the Yankee boats beat in speed those of John Bull. A rivalry of four months has decided the question. The Tribune says :- The matter is now settled; the steamers of the American line are a point far distant from the date of my last; but as I the superiors of the British line in speed, as they have move rapidly, I cannot in my letters keep pace with my always been acknowledged to be, in the elegance and locomotion. In these days of steam, one can see much comfort of their accommodations. From the following in a short time; passing with great rapidity from place table of the shortest passages between Liverpool and this to place, one must keep his eyes open and economize his port, it will be seen that of the eight, Collins's steamers time, and then the multitude of things he sees actually have made five of them, although they have been making weary him. There have been days since I reached the but one trip per month, while the Cunarders make two Old World, when my brain has been oppressed to a detrips per month:-

Now with these facts before us, and above all, in view

of the religious persecution our fellow citizens have had to endure on the Cunard boats, we hope that no American will need to be advised to patronize only our own

#### THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

What shall be done? This is the general inquiry respecting the late Fugitive Slave Bill. Our advice to all Christian citizens is, obey God rather than man.

The same question is asked with still greater eagerness by our colored brethren who have escaped from slavery, privilege of carrying the baggage of the passengers to and are scattered through all our communities, and are trembling at the danger that impends over them. There are many of them in our Boston churches; they held a us we should find them in Paris. By the way, this matmeeting last week for consultation with their friends on ter of passports is a great bore to a traveller. I gave a the course to be pursued by them in case the kidnappers dollar and a half in Boston for it. In London I called should be about. A fugitive was seized and carried off on our Minister and got it approved, then I went to the last week from New York city, the first victim of this French Legation, and the garcon charged me 4s. and new Websterian policy - we call it Websterian, for if 3d. to put his name to it. At Boulogne they took it Daniel Webster had not sanctioned and sustained it as away and exacted of me half a crown for a temporary he broke the ice for Northern recreance; he is responsible for this heinous stigma on humanity, and insult to

prudence but manly determination, resist the execrable kidnapper to the last power God has given them.

#### THE FIRST REMANDED FUGITIVE SLAVE.

A subscription has been opened for the purchase and is \$800. Of this sum, a subscription of \$100 has been tails, to Daniel Webster and Prof. Stuart for donations.

#### COMMITTEE OF THE PEACE CONGRESS

## A BAD SIGN.

Bishop Southgate, who is known, or rather notorious and whose salary was lately discontinued by his own church in this country, has been elected Bishop of California by the Protestant Episcopalians of that new State. This appointment is no favorable indication. We notice that the New York Churchman pronounces the election invalid for two reasons. 1. The ineligibility of the Bishop by the 10th Article of the Constitution of the Church: and 2. The want of a sufficient number of Presbyters (6) canonically resident one year, with a settled pastoral charge.-Canon II., 1844.

#### THE CASE OF JAMES HAMLET. The Journal of Commerce announces that the \$800

necessary for the redemption of James Hamlet, the first slave claimed, under the provisions of the new law, have been subscribed. It is reported that his wife died a few days after his removal.

The Tribune says, "The whole was over, and the states the expense to the United States at \$71. Marshal Tallmadge sent his son as deputy-marshal, to see to the

#### DEATH OF PREACHERS. The last Christian Advocate and Journal reports the

deaths of five preachers, viz :-

The Rev. James Allen, of the Philadelphia Conferphia, the 27th August.

The Rev. GOODRICH HORTON, of the New York Contember, at his residence in Stockbridge, Ms.

The Rev. ISAAC STONE, of the Black River Conferter's vineyard.

## JENNY LIND.

as an actress, but on many occasions openly declared in my portfolio a short article headed "A Week among that the ungodliness of her fatherland filled her with the Parisians." So I will pause here, or at least follow alarm, and in her regular attendance on public wor- out my original plan. How I got here, or at least to ship selected those churches the pastors of which were Lausanne on this beautiful lake, where are my head quarknown to be spiritually-minded. The fire now broke ters at present, matters not just now; when I think of it, loose; all the papers, with the exception of two, whose I must clap my hands on my sides and wait a little, for, opposition was more courteous, boiled over with the bit- Mon Ami, "thereby hangs a tale!" I will tell it you by terest invectives against the pietists, who had not only and by. the 'Swedish Nightingale.'"

LETTER FROM EUROPE. Boulogne-Passports-Cathedral at Amiens-Paris-The Madeline -Wesleyan Chapel-Dr. M'Clintock-Dr. Cook-Moral Charac-

ter of Paris-Geneva--Lake Leman-Incidents. Geneva, Aug. 21, 1850. MR. EDITOR:-I am now scribbling a line to you at

gree never before realized, from no cause but sight-seeing. I should be glad to give your readers an account of my run through these countries, in something like minute detail, but I have attempted to do so, and found I should write a book! So that an occasional letter giving an account of some general matters is all you can look for. I have a letter commenced for you in London, but I must take a long step now.

Aug. 2d, I left London for Paris, via Boulogne, which we reached by steamer from Folkstone, at 4 P. M. This, you know, is an old town, and celebrated as the place from which Napoleon intended to pour his masses of men upon England. As you approach the coast, you observe well, we had French coin, and we did as we often had to deed that shall settle the question of our reduced terms on the heights above the town, his observatory, from the do, pull out a handfull, and tell them to take what they this fall? Unquestionably, this is the best time for the top of which he intended to watch the progress of his flotilla as it should be wafted across the channel. A fine statue of the great man now surmounts it.

The moment our boat touched the pier, a host of bareheaded women rushed on board, to whom is secured the the station of the Chemin du fer. Custom House officers overhauled our luggage, took away our passports, teiling one: and then in Paris I paid five francs to get it back governments of the Old World live by such acts, while his Northern countrymen, and they will see that he bears the people live by plundering travellers. We left Boulogne at 8 in the evening, and arrived at the old town of Already this intolerable law has spread dismay among Annens about 1 in the morning. Our object in stopping here our colored population; for not only the escaped slave, was to visit the magnificent cathedral. We felt anxious when but free colored citizens will be liable to be dragged away we found ourselves among a people of a strange speech, under its provisions. They are fleeing from the cities of and my French soon ran out, but a gentleman took the cars the Middle States to Canada; we hope they will tot flee with us at Boulogne, whom we soon found to be an Engfrom the soil of New England. Let them first commit lish clergyman going to visit the same place; he could themselves to God by special occasions of praye; sec- speak some French, and kindly acted as interpreter. The ondly, organize among themselves plans of vigilatee and Cathedral at Amiens is in size, in architectural grandeur mutual aid in case the pursuer should be dislovered and beauty, far before any I have yet seen. St. Paul's near; third, appeal to their white neighbors and fellow and Westminster Abbey and the great Cathedral at citizens to organize some co-operative arrangements—we Chester suffer by comparison with it; indeed it is said to say organize, for nothing should be left at loose ends in be the finest on the continent. Westminster Abbey is this matter; and fourth, let them then, with Christian 100 feet from the pavement to the top of the arch; this at Amiens is 140! We ascended the steeple 250 feet-In one of the towers is a circular flat stone three feet in diameter, upon which Henry IVth sat, and through a loophole watched the progress of a battle between his army and the Spaniards. Some years since the Duchess manumission of James Hamlet, the colored man who de Berri, when she entered France to excite a revoluwas first arrested in New York under the new Fugitive tion in favor of her son, took her breakfast upon this Slave Law, and sent to Baltimore. The price demanded stone. But I must pause; I cannot give you minute de-

made by Isaac Hollenbeck, a colored man, and two other Leaving Amiens in the morning at 10, we were dropsubscriptions, one of \$100 and one of \$20. Persons ped in the beautiful city of Paris at 3 P. M., and put up wishing to invest in this fund of benevolence can send at the Bedford Hotel; the landlord is an Englishman. their contributions to the editor of the Journal of Com- The next day was the Sabbath, and of course we should merce. Hamlet is a very worthy, respectable man, a see Paris on the Sabbath. In the morning at 8, we went member of the Methodist Church, and has a wife and to the magnificent church of the Madeline-one of the three children in New York. Application should be made most gorgeous and highly ornamented churches we have yet seen. Built in the form of a parallelogram, with a row of grand fluted marble columns all around it, and a double row on the front end. I cannot describe the interi-It is stated in letters from Hamburgh, that a Commit-or; it looks as if it had been dipped in California! Over the tee of the late Peace Congress, at Frankfort, has set out great altar is a splendid painting, the Crowning of Napoon a visit to Holstein and Denmark, to persuade the gov- leon. The Pope presents the crown, which the great

ernments of the Duchies and of Denmark, to put an end eaptain takes, and is in the act of placing upon his own to the war. The committee consists of Mr. Sturge and head; this is significant of the character of the man. Mr. Richards, of England, and Mr. Elihu Burritt, of We saw Paris on the Sabbath, but all the difference perceptible was in the great gaicty of the scene. Shops Kiel, the present seat of the Staathalterschaft, and it was open, mechanics at work. railways in operation, &c., &c., said that they would proceed thence to Copenhagen, and and the multitudes on the Champs d'Elysees riding. eral Conference, by a committee appointed for the purthat they would not visit the camps of the two armies, promenading, &c., made up a scene of gaiety we had never before witnessed. At ten we started to find the Weslevan Chapel. Mr. Cook, the Missionary in that city, had given us the street and number, so that we soon found 27 Rue Royale, and saw a sign on the door " Wesfor his disturbance of the Protestant Missions in Turkey, leyan Chapel," and entering found a congregation of about fifty. Stepping into the vestey to speak to the Assistant Missionary, and, lo, there stood Dr. M'Clintock, just ready to enter the pulpit! Great was our rejoicing thus to meet in a land of strangers. The peagers being read, the Doctor gave us a fine sermon, after which the Sacrament was administered to a few, and we left. The Wesleyans have two preaching places in Paris. Rev. Mr. Cook preaches in French, and the Assistant in English, but the Parisians cannot be induced, in any onsiderable numbers, to hear the Gospel in their own language. Mr. Cook, who by the way is the Paris correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal, is most excellent man, but he is a foreigner, and what is worse, an Englishman. The Freach, you are aware. still regard the English with feelings of bitterness; they cannot forget Waterloo and St. Helena. When you nnounce yourself as an American, you will see a smile of pleasure flit over the features, and you will meet with parties away in a few minutes. Hamlet's family resided the kindest attention. If France is ever evangelized, at Williamsburgh, and his wife knew nothing of the Americans must be the agents in the great work. I really arrest till he had been far on his way to Baitimore." "Is hope our church will give this matter early and earnest it not dreadful, aske the Independent? The Tribune attention. How many young men of our church might be found who would leave home for a field of labor like this. Could one be found who could speak elegant French. safe delivery of the captive, who was lodged of course in a slave-dealer's pen at Baltimore—at the expense of us all—in money and much more in character, and still more in the favor of a God of just—and mercy." lon or Bourdeloue did, he would accomplish wonders. I am waxing enthusiastic, but I have fallen in love with the French, and my heart yearns over them. God hasten the day of their redemption. They have sinned fearfally and terribly have they suffered; all the soil has been ence, Pastor of Ebenezer Church, in the city of Philadel- soaked with the blood of the saints. When I stood in the balcony of the Palace of the Louvre, from which the The Rev. James Harmer, of the same Conference, fanatic Charles fired his carbine at his own shricking and stationed on Grove circuit, died on the 8th of September. flying subjects, urged on by the Jezebel Queen mother, The Rev. SAMUEL ORVIS, a young member of the all the horrors of St. Bartholomew seemed gathering Black River Conference, died at Carthage, N. Y., on about me and terrors took hold upon me; and then, when the 14th of September, after a sickness of about two looking upon the mutilated marble columns, the fluting balls, and remembered that in the yard at my feet, 2000 ference, finished his course with joy on the 16th of Sep- men perished by the fire of the Swiss Guards of Charles over, and transfixed by the bayonets of the infuriated mob ence, entered into the joy of his Lord on the 17th of September, after a service of twenty-eight years in his Mas- is a God that judgeth in the earth." What seas of blood God, and the "souls under the altar" yet cry, "how long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and A foreign correspondent of the Christian Advocate avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?" and Journal writes as follows respecting the revival of Alas! poor people! ignorant, depraved, blind, led by

torn off by cannon shot, and the walls scarred by musket the Xth, in 1830, until the wretched Swiss were thrown have flowed in this wicked city, what cries yet go up to religion in Sweden: "Strange as it may appear, it is blind men. What a fearful account must the priests give nevertheless true, that Jenny Lind has contributed not a at last, who have held the key of knowledge and closed little to increase the present religious excitement. We the door of the temple of truth against the multitude know that this celebrated cantatrice had not been received, who once would have entered, but deceived, mocked and in the capital of her country, with the enthusiasm which robbed, have now in disgust turned their backs upon both might have been expected; the reasons are before me, the priests and the Gosped. But hold, I am in Geneva, though I am not at liberty to make them all public ;- and sat down here in my chamber in the "Hotel Berges," thus much is, however known, that the amiable song- to give you a sketch of matters here, and have unconstress not only positively refused to appear on the stage sciously run back to Paris and the French! I see

started the home mission, but, worst of all, taken captive | One Monday morning we, that is, an old gentleman 71 years of age, and your correspondent, a "long, lank and lean man," stood on the pier, at a little village between NASHUA, N. H. Rev. John McLaughlin writes :- The Lausanne and the lake, waiting for a tiny Bateau a vapeur Lord is doing a good work for us. Twenty-five have that is a steam-boat, which was coming down from Vebeen converted. I have baptized eighteen; still they vay, at the head of the lake, and bound for Geneva; when come. Ride on, O Immanuel, in thy triumphal charlet. she came opposite, some four or five skiffs took the wait

large, uncouth building, with four turrets, one at each Kettell, Frederick D. Allen. corner, looking for all the world like the tower of London. Beautiful Lake Leman, its surface smooth as a mirror, and the mountain shadows reposing upon her bosom in majestic repose. The Alps, rising in lofty grandeur upon one side, and the Jura chain stretching away in the distance on the other. Here Byron must of the advantages arising from the liberal circulation of have penned that fine stanza-

From peak to peak, the rattling crage among, Leaps the live thunder! Not from one lone cloud But every mountain now hath found a tongue, And Jura answers, through his misty shroud Back to the joyous Alps, who calls to him aloud."

with our lakes, it dwindles to a mere pond.

that we were clergymen from America, he was greatly the point, if you say so. pleased, and gave us a short history of himself; his name was Boucher, of Cannes, in France, an Independent min- NORTHERN INDIANA CONFERENCE.—There is an inister. "I received my light," said he, "from the Wesley- crease of 3,071 in the North Indiana Conference the past ans, some few years since, as did also a brother of mine, year. and we are now both trying to preach the Gospel, as there are no Wesleyans where I reside. I am an independent, REV. W. M. Rogers will preach a Temperance disfamily. Such incidents are as an oasis in the desert to a succeeding Sabbath evening. travelier among strangers.

We reached this old town in a fine rain. Our sole THE "SOUTHERN SUIT," says a correspondent of business, or nearly so, was to see old Mt. Blanc, but we the Pittsburg Advocate, "is showing some signs of life, were doomed to disappointment; he had, as if to reprove but they are very feeble, and too uncertain to be chronius for not taking pains to visit him, drawn a mantle of cled now. The 'law's delays' are proverbial; this clouds about his head, sending us word, like other visitors, case seems to be an instance of proverbial delay. that he was "not in." Visitors are often doomed to such disappointment, as it is but seldom that this mountain In the Northern Christian Advocate is mentioned a can be seen. But little exists here to interest one. There camp meeting near Whitesville, N. Y., at which about is a curiosity connected with the river Rhone, which here sixty souls were converted. leaves the lake; soon after its exit, it wholly disappears, inking into the earth, and again reappearing after running about 100 rods. There is a small church here, where Fugitive Slave Bill, against the Abolition of Flogging in Voltaire." It is called Voltaire's church.

We fully purposed to call on M. D'Aubigne, who re- enes' lamp to find their own identity. des here, but the rain pouring down prevented us; this ve felt, was like visiting Rome without seeing the Pope; but we begin to be pressed for time, and we must leave hundred thousand attend neither church nor chapel. How here early to-morrow morning, and be on our way through appalling the consideration, that in this single city, a

eason; but why they should select Geneva, rather than about the eternal world. Lausanne, is to me a mystery; the latter is far before the former in point of situation, as the scenery cannot be surpassed; society may be better in Geneva, but in no place writes. Sept. 30:-Please say to the friends of revivals which I have seen, would I rather live than in Lausanne. that the Lord is with us by his gracious presence in this Yours, truly,

#### METHODIST PRESS.

Methodism in Sweden-Superannuated Preachers in Genesee Con ference-New Chapels.

The religious movement begun in Sweden, under the labors of Mr. Scott, has now gained a height that makes it one of the common things of newspaper discussion.

whole question of religious liberty may be opened. The Northern Christian Advocate says of Genesee Con-

The Conference will pay, as I learn, the entire claims superannuated men. This is something new under Up to the present time, no Conference any. one. here in this region, has ever paid in full these claims, it turns out, as is now expected, all honor to Genesee. We regret to learn that the health of Bro. P. Townsend Though little, in a geographical point of view, among the thousands of Judah, yet it shall be first in financial

vivals, and a general advancement of our cause. It says: among the Cherokee male and female national high schools Many new church edifices are in progress. On Blabeen built in Albion, Mich. Fleet street Methodist scopal Church. Brooklyn, was dedicated on the 4th rially with its efficiency. nst. and \$1.700 were raised on the occasion; cost of the church, \$5.000; size, thirty-two by seventy feet. The church, \$5.000; size, thirty-two by seventy feet. The corner stone of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, bringing news from California of fifteen days lewark, N. J., was laid by Bishop Hedding on the he structure is Gothic, with steeple and bell; dimer is, one hundred by sixty-six feet; depth, including 22,000, of which \$16,000 are subscribed. A new church milding has been commenced in Warrenton, Famquier anty, Va. At the Island station, near the Smithsonian Institute, Washington City, the church edifice has been enlarged and beautified, and is now seventy by forty feet.

The Nashville Christian Advocate states that Bishop Soule's long argument against the anti-slavery law of the and his ministers have fled. The Minister of Public In-Discipline, is to be resumed, or rather "continued." The struction was assassinated in Athens on the 1st ult. proposition for a "called session" of the Southern General Conference, meets with favor.

Connected with the church is a flourishing Sabbath

## LITERARY NOTICES.

Messes. Harper & Brothers have issued the seventh number of Lossing's Field Book of the Revolutionone of the most interesting books of the day, and full of nistorical engravings .- Mussey & Co., Boston.

The October number of Harpers' Magazine will comgravings and a most attractive table of contents. Forty- threatens to nullify it entirely. A storm is fast gathering, five thousand copies of this work are now issued; each at which the Northern voters for this diabolical statute number contains 144 octavo pages-at only \$3 per ann. may well tremble. If any class of men ought to be

The October number of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register has been issued by Drake, No. 56 Cornhill. It contains an engraving of Gov. Winslow. and a long list of interesting articles.

No. 334 of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE contains: Francis editors. Mr. Ritchie retires. the First and his Times; Round Island, off Mauritius; Norfolk Island; Louis Philippe; A Record of Ramouillet; The Miracle-Play in the Ammergan; The Lion Huntress of Belgravia; with Short Articles and Poetry. auspices of the Rev. Bishop Kendrick. Weekly. S6 per ann. - Corner of Tremont and Bromfield THE BUFFALO CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE says the Female

able young clergyman at Cincinnati. His father, Pres. has been pledged within a year. Lord, has edited the volume, and prefaced it by an inter- The New York Medical Gazette says that Dr. Mott's esting memoir, which occupies nearly a hundred pages. retirement from the University Medical School is final, The sermons, twenty-one in number, show superior abili- and that he will probably be succeeded in the Surgical ty, but they are tinged by the opinions of the Literalists, chair by Dr. Detmold. Prof. Bartlett, of the Louisville -Perkins & Whipple, Boston.

The Second Annual Report of the Marine Mission at large, has been published by Rand. 3 Cornhill. This is, we think, a very judicious and useful department of The Boylston Medical Committee of Harvard Univernevolent department, and incidental expenses, fall shor detecting pathological changes in the human body."

ing passengers off to her, and away she went for Geneva, of thirteen hundred dollars; a sum that, when viewed in 40 miles; stopped at all the villages on the shore to land connection with the labor performed, and results reports and receive passengers, thus giving us a fair opportunity ed, exhibits an economy in expenditure highly commendto view the exterior of these villas. At our second stop- able. The Committee of Management consists of the ping place, we had pointed out to us the residence of following gentlemen from various denominations: Josiah ome de Stael, and her father the celebrated Neckar, Bacon, John Gove, Wm. Blake, Aaron Breed, Christoafter he was dishonored at the French Court. It is a pher T. Bailey. Clement Drew, Pliny Nickerson, James

#### OUR FALL BUSINESS.

Our recent business letters betoken commendable activity on the part of some of our agents and friends Some of the preachers seem to have an "abiding sense our periodicals among the people of their charge; and apparently so soon as the more immediate claims of the cause are presented in their new appointments, the Herald receives appropriate attention, and new subscribers flow in apace. But after all, this partial activity barely suffices to meet our annual loss, so that our circulation This fine sheet of water is from 5 to 12 miles wide, but remains the same as it was a year ago. It will be seen the height of the mountains on each side makes it appear at once that at this rate the paying point will never be much less. You feel that it is beautiful, but when compared reached, and we shall be compelled to fall back on the old terms. But it may be otherwise, if all our friends Soon after we started, around came the skipper to col- will come up to our help. Beloved friends, preachers lect fare; he wanted so many Bautzen, twenty-one I think; and laymen, will you say the word and do the pleased. We were puzzling our brains over the misera- effort. In the winter, our agents will be fully occupied ble Geneva currency, (quite as mysterious to a stranger in collecting the dues and securing the continuance of as Geneva theology!) when a fine looking gentleman old subscribers. Now, the enterprise for new subscribers stepped up to us, and in broken English offered to exam- can be pushed, unencumbered by other things. What say, ine and count it for us; we of course accepted the offer, brethren, will you rally to the work? If so, don't nost and soon got into conversation with him. On hearing pone it. During this month of October we can decide

but," said he, "all my sympathies and some of my mon- course on Sunday evening next, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at Cenis with them." He spends his summers in Switzer- tral Church, Winter St This is the first of a series of land with his family, and in autumn returns home. To meetings arranged by the Young Men's Temperance So. us this was a most interesting circumstance, and we re- ciety to be conducted by the clergymen of our city. Rev gretted when at a little village he left us to meet his E. S. Gannett, D. D., will occupy the same pulpit on the

travellers read with surprise, this inscription, " Deo-erexit- the Navy, and against the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The Bostonians will need Diog-

Every Lord's day in London about one million four population equal to half the people of Scotland seek no Many English reside in Geneva through the summer ministration of the Gospel, and know little and care less Leicester, Cherry Valley. Rev. T. W. Lewis

In my next I will tell you something of the place and charge. The month of September has been a "harrest M. T. with the church in this place. During this time more than forty profess to have found peace in believing, and still sinners are comming. Praise the Lord! A sensation is spreading through the free States against

The Christian Advocate and Journal's London corresthe new Fugitive Slave bill. That bill will be the most pondent, reports as follows of the religious movement in stunning blow against the patriarchal institution that it Sweeden, to which reference is made in an article on has yet received in the nation. The coming year will be an era in the anti-slavery history, if this bill is enforced.

INTEMPERANCE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS .- The Baltimore Clipper has received The ungodly press is in high displeasure at the invincible ble source in Washington, in which complaint is made march of the odious Methodism; for though Scott has long been off the field, and every visible peculiarity of Methodism is wanting, they persist in tracing the move-sentatives are so habitually intoxicated as to be utterly and catting it by the name they con- incapable of discharging their duties. The writer has sider at once the most applicable and the most damaging, not furnished names, but he asserts as a fact, that no less is not impossible that, at the approaching Diet, the than "four senators were seen recling on the Avenue at one time and all together."

> We learn privately that the prospects of our University are unusually encouraging the present term; the freshman class is as large, if not larger, than any preceding

ng has failed so far as to disable him for his labors.

The American Tract Society have recently made a grant The Western Christian Advocate reports extensive re- of fifty dollars' worth of publications to be equally divided

A schism has recently taken place in the Episcopal ave been repaired and new ones erected. A new church | Church in Scotland, which is likely to intefere very mate-

later-to Sept. 1st. Sacramento was not burnt-the disturbance ceased soon after the first melee. News room, one hundred and thirty-live feet; cost, from the mines are encouraging-trouble with the foreigners has about ceased. The Cherokee brings over a THE CAMBRIA arrived on Saturday, bringing English papers to the 21st ult. There is no news of importa

A great fire occurred in London on the 19th ult. The

disturbances in Hesse Cassel continues, and the Elector

An enthusiastic meeting was held in Lowell on Friday regarding the Fugitive Bill. It was full of enthusiasm and passing with acclametion a recalling to Lowell the fugitive slaves who have recently fled from that city to Canada, and pledging them protection by the citizens of

Lowell.

The Fugitive Slave Bill is inflaming the public mind pare favorably with its predecessors. It has portraits of generally with abolition zeal. Public meetings are being Wordsworth, Sidney Smith and Carlyle, with other en- held in all directions, and the public hostility to the law doomed to political death and infamy, they are the men.

## LITERARY ITEMS.

THE UNION CHANGED HANDS .- Edmund Burke, formerly editor of the Union, has purchased the establishment in conjunction with Mr. Overton, one of the present

A NEW CATHOLIC PAPER, called the Shepherd of the Valley, is about to be issued at St. Louis, under the

Collegeiate Institute, located in Albion, Mich., numbers GUIDE TO THE SAVIOUR, is the title of an excellent three hundred and twenty-five students, and will soon little volume, by Rev. A. Satton. It is characterized by a have an additional edifice, one hundred feet long and fervent spirit, clear discrimination and directness in its forty-six feet wide costing \$14,000. The institution is counsels to the penitent .- Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Bos being endowed, like the Genesee College, by the establishment of scholarships. Prof. Hinman, the Principal, SERMONS, by Rev. John R. Lord.-Mr. Lord was an has raised \$55,000 during the last six months, and \$80,000

> Medical College, has been nominated for the chair of Practice by the Faculty, and his confirmation by the Council is confidently anticipated.

Christian labor in our city. By the Treasurer's report sity have awarded a gold medal, valued at \$100, to F. we observe the expenses of the mission, for a period of Willis Fisher, M. D., of the city of New York, for the fifteen months, including office expenses, assistant, be- best dissertation on the "value of the microscope in

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#### LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Crime-Foreign Tax-Its Supposed Origin-Painful Disclosures Judge Morrison-Emigrants-Burnt District-Yankee Women

San Francisco, Aug. 8, 1850.

is the increasing alarming murders and robberies that are gratuity of tuition, the exonoration from most of the being daily perpetrated on the Stanislaus and Toulemne extra college expenses, and the cheapness of living, there rivers, and the routes leading to the mines situated on is no Protestant institution in the world where the freethese rivers. These outrages are said to be committed ness of a collegiate education now, and of a high profesby regularly organized bands of guerillas from Mexico, sional education soon, can bear any comparison with that among whom are incorporated some English and Ameri- offered by the University of Michigan. cans of abandoned character. Any person suspected of having gold about him is attacked and ruthlessly murdered. No one feels safe on the roads or in their tents, and alternate watches are kept among parties of the miners to avoid surprise during the night. A friend of mine by the name of Auraud, and his partner Miller, were murdered by a band of Spaniards a week or two ago, and robbed of several thousand dollars in gold dust. They kept a trading tent near the Stanislaus. Abortive efforts have been made to raise a corps of Americans to put down ings of the East Genesee Conference. Hitherto superanthese guerillas; but perhaps it is best that such a company was not sent forth, for they would confound the innocent with the guilty, condemn on slight grounds, and be says the editor, is this: "The amount necessary to meet productive of immeasurable mischief. An organized all the claims of the superannuated men is to be estimilitary force, to invest the roads, would operate more beneficially and more speedily even, in crushing these

gave you some time since, and predicted its operation. collected it." The heavy foreign tax has compelled thousands of foreigners to leave the mines, and the down steamers are crowded every trip with Mexicans para Guaymas y Mazatlan. ern New York. The editor just quoted thinks the pro-Most of these return home poor; their unprovident habits, jeet will be supported by all the Annual Conferences of gambling, drinking, etc., taking their dust as fast as dug, that region. Those of them who are desperate as well as destitute, A letter from Rev. B. Jenkins, missionary of the Methtake to crime-hence these enormities. The Northern odist Episcopal Church, South, dated Shanghai, China, mines have very few foreigners in them, and the foreign May 8th, says that the Chinese translation of the New miner's tax affects them lightly, while the tide of emigra- Testament has just been completed. The Committee tion is almost entirely turned that way. Public rumor, on the Old Testament was to commence its work in June. which here respects neither man nor office, ascribes the A perplexing controversy has arisen among the translaforeign tax, to a deep laid plot on the part of members of tors on the proper mode of rendering God and Spirit into the Legislature owning property near the Northern mines, Chinese. Some contend for the use of Shin, and others to make the Southern mines unpopular, and direct miners of Shang-tee for God. Dr. Medhurst says that the first to the North. There is too much cool-blooded Jesuitism and chief import of Shin is Spirit. This controversy is in the idea for belief, but some instances of corruption in retarding the publication of the Scriptures. our magistrates and lawgivers have been exposed, too

and Dolores, is one Morrison. Developments in regard to the character and mode of decision of this Judge, have reported—there are 2,275 teachers, and 16,702 recently been made of such a startling character, that the scholars; 1,742 teachers are professors of religion, includfeeling of every one is, that no man is safe who has property sufficiently valuable to become the object of cupidity.

A heavy amount of property has recently been the subject

eighty-three pupils have professed religion during the year; number of volumes of libraries, 31,762. of litigation in the Probate Court under the name of the Conversion of Five Daughters at one Camp Leidesdorff case. Decision was postponed week after week, perplexities thrown in the way of settlement, and very heavy expenses induced. Capt. Folsom, the plantiff, applied to Judge Morrison for his decision. The Judge referred him to Mr. Dwinelle, as any opinion he should give might be relied on as expressive of what the judgment of the court on the suit their pending would! Mr. Dwinelle, who is a lawyer of considerable note, when consulted, assured Capt. Folsom that the opinion he should give would conform with the opinion of the court. should give would conform with the opinion of the court, and that the price of his opinion was \$20,000!!! When this price of Mr. Dwinelle's opinion was made known to in Ireland, complains in a late Romish paper, that "one in every direction, and Judge Morrison is to be tried be- for the collection of money and the discussion of politics. fore the superior court, for his shameless prostitution of his office. This is the most enormous scene of fraud that has been brought to light in California, but the villanous states, that an Italian priest in an Italian journal, in plot has ensuared its own planners.

should be held up to universal condemnation.

There is said to be a large amount of suffering among the emigrants overland, and an agent has been despatched with supplies from Sacramento City, with directions to discriminate in favor of the sick and helpless, the aged females and children. Much real distress will be suffered this fall by these adventurers over the deserts, but prompt and willing assistance will be rendered by our citizens, as

A planing machine has been invented in St. Louis, by Messrs. Howell & Barlow, which the Republican says is cattle fail, and women and children are compelled to walk one hundred and twenty feet per minute. miles in the burning sun and sand, to rest the wearied The Bangor Courier says that Mr. Charles T. Judkins,

mostly occupied with fine, large and lofty fire-proof brick given the highest satisfaction. buildings. These subtract materially from the appearance of evanescence before presented, and indicate the substantial wealth and prosperity of our citizens. Improvements are being made in every direction, beautifying and making more valuable the property in the city. San fruit is petrified. A large tarantula was found as natural

been long enough from Panama to have come from the his work, with the exception of one or two files. urated at Westminster Abbey, Aug 18, 1821," etc.

## LETTER FROM MICHIGAN.

University of Michigan-Its Gratuitous Terms-College Edifices-Medical and Law Colleges-Endowment-Location.

11th of Sept. An unusually large class has entered, and dinary strength is obtained. we are cheered with promising prospects for our young

in the establishment of a Free University. Gratuitous in- a ditch two feet deep by three at the top, and eighteen structions through the whole course, (with the exception inches wide at the bottom, at the rate of twenty rods per of an initiation fee of ten dollars) to all her students, is day. the grand peculiarity of our college. Besides this, the economy of the student is carefully consulted, by exonerating him from most of the ordinary expenses of public exhibitions, commencement dinners and payment in England. for diplomas. There are two commodious college buildings, four stately Professors' houses, and a beautiful Medical College just being completed, upon our college square. A chapel is soon to be erected. The Medical College goes into operation this fall, and the early estab-lishment of the College of Law is in contemplation.

FIGHTIVE SLAVES.—A despatch from Pittsburg, dated 28th, says: "The excitement increases among our color-less than the college of Law is in contemplation."

The excitement increases among our color-less than the college of Law is in contemplation. By the organic law, tuition in all these departments is gratuitious. The University of Michigan is able to do this from the munificence of her endowment. One section of land was originally reserved by Congress in large bodies, armed with pistols and bowie knives, deevery township in the State for the sole purpose of termined to die rather than be captured." sustaining a State University; and the wise management Another despatch, dated Harrisburg, Pa., 30th ult.,

the present results. the Central Railroad, that noble monument of Boston capital and enterprise, it embraces some four thousand inhabitants. It is wonderful how near we are to Boston herself. On my late journey to the East, I stood at ing notice :evening in Albany, and said, "yesterday morning, at nine, I left Ann Arbor." And yet, to the conception of the large a nount of Eastern folks, Michigan is still as far off as Iowa, Minesota, or Dacotah. Our population is

mainly made up of New Yorkers and Yankees. Indeed Michigan is just New York extended farther Westward.

Our Medical College, I have said, is just being completed. It is the seventh beautiful edifice now standing upon our grounds. By the "primary announcement DEAR HERALD :- I let the last mail slip by without which I send you, you will perceive that the first course communicating with you, being absent from the city, but of lectures commences the second Wednesday in October. embrace an interval of leisure to give you a synopsis of The Medical Faculty embraces some of the ablest professional men in the West. In fine, I may say to my The principal topic of discussion in all circles at present friends in general, that taking into consideration the

We are indebted to Hon. C. Durkee for a copy of his Minority Report, on the Reduction of Postage.

#### Religious Summary.

The Northern Christian Advocate gives some proceedthis sum the preacher is pledged, so that he must either The cause of the disorders in the Southern mines, I pay it himself or show sufficient cause why he has not

The same Conference received, with considerable favor

black for the light of heaven to look unblushingly upon.

The Probate Judge for the county of San Francisco

ber of schools connected with the New York Sunday

Judge Morrison, he said he regarded it as reasonable, as half of the people of Clifton, Roundstone, and Ballinathe kees in his court were large, and the contingent com- kill are now professed Protestants;" not for the want of mission of the public administration might be high! the Bishop's "visitations, but because the visitations are This attempt to extort a bribe, has called out indignation not held for promoting the spiritual interests of the people, but

calculating how much the clergy costs the people of the The echo, perhaps exact details, of the many popular Roman States, has arrived at the following aggregate, complaints of official misconduct in our cities and State
Governments, must reach you by every mail, and I have
the clergy is \$10,510,750, requiring, at five per cent, a generally forborne to touch on these topics; but such a capital of \$210,250,000, and this in a population of three g justice, truth and public faith, millions only. At such a rate, the amount of relig and rendering insecure the very foundations of society, taxation in the United States, were we under the control of Popery, would be not less than \$63,000,000 annually

## Science and the Arts.

soon as they arrive within reach of help. As the emi- destined to supersede all others. With one fifth of the grants generally travel with heavy trains and wagons, power required to propel Woodworth's machine, it will their progress is slow, provisions become exhausted, the turn out, planed on both sides, tongued and grooved,

animals. This route should be the last chosen by emigrants, until Government establishes station houses along land, has succeeded in inventing and receiving letters the route, which might be made of service both for the relief of distressed travellers, and for telegraphing purand other fibrous substances, which has been put in operand other fibrous substances, which has been put in operand other fibrous substances. The district burnt over, in May last, in this city, is now ation at the Eglantine Works, in England, where it has

fruit is petrified. A large tarantula was found as natural Francisco seems fast rising to a proud position among commercial cities—her business has less of speculation in it than formerly, wealth is acquired by industrions perseverance, not by lucky changes in Fortune's wheel.

We need here, more than any other article, some large.

There is a Franch Canadian box at St. Hyseinthe who

invoices of true Yankee girls, industrious, educated, virtuous—to create a society in the home sense of the term, and then our city will have every element of prosperity.

We have nearly a year's later intelligence from the United States, nor the sense of the term, without any assistance or instruction even in the use of United States, per the steamer Chesapeake, which arrived the past week. A fine ocean steamer she! She has had to make for himself every implement necessary for

The Evening Picayune learns by her, that IMPROVEMENTS IN ROAD MAKING .- Asphalte rock Louis Philippe has left France, on a visit to the Prince broken into small pieces, and rendered slightly glutinous of Wales-that the Croton celebration came off in grand by being dipped in mineral tar-oil, has been tried for style on the 22d-that His Majesty, Geo. IV. was inaug- roads in Paris, and has succeeded wonderfully. The pieces spread and piled down make a smooth road, soft and elastic, like thick leather over a hard soil. The road sends forth no noise, the feet of horses take a firm hold upon it, carriages are but little shaken, and it makes no

IMPROVEMENT IN BRICKS .- An improvement recently BRO. STEVENS:-Allow me to say in your paper, that adopted in the formation of bricks is to shape them so the University of Michigan commenced its session on the that they dovetail each other. By this means extraor-

DIGGING .- A machine has been invented at Chicago which promises to supersede the use of spades. By the Michigan has the honor of having quietly led the way assistance of two yoke of oxen and two men, it will cut

An air-gun, the motive power of which is an India rub

## General Intelligence.

FUGITIVE SLAVES .- A despatch from Pittsburg, dated

of the friends of education in the State has accomplished the present results. the present results.

The village of Ann Arbor is one of the most beautiful and healthful spots in the entire West. Situated upon the Central Railroad, that noble monument of Boston without respectation?"

To the village of Ann Arbor is one of the most beautiful and healthful spots in the entire West. Situated upon the Central Railroad, that noble monument of Boston without respectation?" without molestation."

The Boston Traveller of Tuesday contains the follow

committee of seven was chosen to draft resolutions and mature a plan of protection, and report at a future meeting. There are now between three and four hundred fugitive slaves residing in Boston. Some of them have resided here many years, have acquired property, and are respectable and useful people; yet they are liable to be apprehended and sold into slavery."

NOTICE.—There will be a gathering of the ministers of the Charlestown and Boston Districts at St. Paul's Church, Lowell, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 15th and 16th, the opening exercises of which will be strictly devolional—commencing at 10 o'clock Tuesday, A. M.

Tuesday Evening, an address on the peculiar duties of the Wednesday Evening, a sermon on the great salvation, by Abm.

The respectable and useful people; yet they are liable to be apprehended and sold into slavery."

and

Herald

SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN Springfield, Oct. 1st.—Great excitement prevails here this evening, on account of the supposed presence of slave-catchers. The colored people are arming and the town hall is thronged by thousands of excited people, who are determined that not a slave shall be carried from Springfield—Law or no There will be hard fighting if the thing is attempt

not a slave shall be carried from Springfield—Law or no Law! There will be hard fighting if the thing is attempted. There are about fifty fugitive slaves residing here.

The meeting was addressed by several fugitives and citizens,—among them was the venerable Dr. Osgood, who made some remarks against the bill and pledged himself to do all in his power to defeat its application and protect fugitives. Resolutions were adopted declaring the "Bill" unconstitutional, and urging an organization against it, and declaring no fugitives should be carried from Springfield.

A large committee of safety was appointed. It is supposed the meeting will be adjourned until to-morrow night. People have been standing in squads about the streets all day. Nothing else talked of.

Subjects Laid over by Congress.—Among the

SUBJECTS LAID OVER BY CONGRESS .- Among the subjects which were not acted upon at the late session of Congress, were the New York and San Francisco Branch Mint Bills, the Tariff, the Steamship System, Cheap Postage, French Indemnities, River and Harbor Improvements, and the Pacific Railroad.

THE POTATO ROT IN VERMONT.-We learn from a gentleman from Vermont, that the potato rot there is not so extensive as was at first supposed. The potatoes began to rot, but from some cause the disease has been arrested, and the crop now promises to be a middling fair one, as an unusually large space had been planted with this necessary esculent.—Traveller.

at least 15,000 free colored people in the District, forming a safe retreat for runaway slaves from the adjoining States.

Political Movement in Austria.—By the last accounts from the Austrian colonies of Great Britain, information is brought of a movement on foot designed to establish the independence of Austria. Dr. Lang, a Presbyterian minister, is lecturing upon the subject in the town of Melbourne, and advising the formation of an association to effect the severance from the mother country in a friendly way, and the election of a President. The English papers profess to believe that if any wish for separation exists, it is more likely to be retarded than promoted by the advocacy of Dr. Lang.

Company A. Fine description of the Mukeland Surface of South Royal South Royal

SLAVES IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent in California estimates the number of slaves in that State at one thousand, but he says their masters have no control over them, and if he attempts to take them by force, he is liable to punishment. He says that the large factor is liable to punishment. He says that the large factor is liable to punishment. He says that the large factor is liable to the large factor is liable to punishment. He says that the large factor is liable to the large factor is liable to punishment. He says that the large factor is liable to the large factor is large factor in the large factor in the large factor is large factor in the large factor in the large factor is large factor in the large factor in the large factor is large factor in the large factor is large factor in the large factor in the large factor is large factor in the large factor in the large factor is large factor in the large factor in the large factor is large factor in the large factor in the large factor is large factor in the large factor in the large factor in the large factor is large factor in the large factor in the large factor is large factor in the large to punishment. He says that the laws furnish no protection to this description of property; and that, to engage in a lawsuit about them, with the abolitionists to counsel and advise them at every step, is the surest way of ex-pending the full value of the slave. In most cases, an owner has but one or two with him, and he cannot afford to take up his time in hopeless efforts to get possession of them. His letter was written before the admission of California was known in that quarter, and he proposes the adoption, by Congress, of a condition of admission, that all slaves in the State shall be held in bondage for five years. This question is submitted at too late a period for it to be entertained. He estimates the value of the slave property at one million dollars-all of which is lost, as the matter now stands .- St. Louis Republican.

GREAT AGE THIS WE LIVE IN .- People don't laugh now-a-days—they indulge in merriment. They don't walk, they promenade. They never eat any food—they tracted. No one has his feelings hurt-they are lacerated. Young men do not go courting the girls—they pay the young ladies attention. It is vulgar to visit any one you must only make a call. Of course, you would not think of going to bed—you would retire to rest. Nor would you build a house—you would erect it.

#### MARRIAGES.

In this city, 6th inst., by Rev. Thos. Street. Abner R. Shackford o Miss Georgiana Whittemore, both of Boston. Oct. 3d, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Shipley W. Willson, Oct. 3d, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Shipley W. Willson, Chaplain of the House of Correction, Benjamin Franklin Bayley, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of Boston, to Miss Rebecca Mayhew Willson, daughter of the officiating elergyman.

In Roxbury, Sept. 29, by Rev. Luman Boyden, Josiah Morse to Miss Caroline Smith, both of Roxbury. Also, Sept. 39, Mr. William P. Sloan to Miss Mary Willis, both of Roxbury. Oct. 6, Lucius L. Ryerson to Miss Lucretia Hammett, both of Roxbury. Also, Laniel Kent, of Cambridge, to Miss Ruth T. Stevens, of Roxbury. In Lowell, Sept. 24, by Rev. J. H. Twombly, Obed Kempton, of Newport, N. H., to Miss Achesih Fletcher, of Lowell, by the same, Sept. 29, in St. Paul's Church, Isaac R. Runnells to Mrs. Purrintha Kenduli, both of Lowell.

In Lynn, by Rev. D. Richards, Wm. H. Garriero, R. P. Purrintha

Sept. 29, in St. Paul's Church, Isaac R. Runnells to Mrs. Purrintha Kendull, both of Lowell.

In Lynn, by Rev. D. Richards, Wm. H. Garrison, of Boston, to Miss A. P. W. Alexander, of Saco, Me.
In Lowell, Oct. 3, by Rev. J. H. Twombly, Elias H. Woodbury, of Wilmot, N. H., to Miss Maria Clark, of Lowell.
In Newburyport, Sept. 15, by Rev. Mr. Collyer, Harrison H. Smart, of Newburyport, to Miss Martia G. Cole, of Orange, N. H. In Southbridge, Mass., Sept. 28th, by Rev. W. R. Bagnall, Joseph Brackett to Mrs. Adeline Willis, both of S.
In Marlborough, Sept. 11, by Rev. F. Fisk, Frederic Whitney, of Westminster, to Miss Sarah A. Randall, of M. Sept. 25, Andrew J. Walker, of Marlboro', to Miss Emine E. H. Trull, of Sudbury, Oct. 1, Luke Sawyer, of Harvard, to Mrs. Caroline Smith, of Marlboro'. Oct. 1, Luke Sawyer, of Harvard, to Mrs. Caroline Smith, of Mariboro'.

In Princeton, Mass., Oct. 1, by Rev. J. L. Hanaford, Abol S. Wood, of Gardiner, Mass., to Miss Caroline Allen, of Princeton. In Westerly, R. I., Aug. 11, by Rev. W. O. Cady, Jared S. Crandali to Miss Sally Ann Gavit. both of Westerly, R. I.

In Providence, R. I., Sept. 39, by Rev. H. C. Atwater, Rev. E. T. Fletcher, of Fall River, to Miss E. B. Allen, of the former place. In Gardiner, Me., Aug. 25, by Rev. J. Colby, Franklin B. Bram to Miss Elizabeth Cummings, both of Hallowell. Also, Sept. 3d, H. W. Jewell to Miss H. A. Atkins, both of Gardiner. Sept. 20, Stephen Church to Miss Hallen, M. Carlton, of Gardiner. In Saco, Me., by Rev. C. C. Cone, Mr. Henry Libbey, of Portsmouth, N. H., to Miss Jane U. Miliken, of S. Also, by the same, Amos A. Edgecomb to Miss Lucinda L. Ridlon, both of Saco. In Newmarket, N. H., 3d inst, by Rev. H. H. Hartwell, Rev. John McLaughlin, of the New Hampshire Conference, to Miss Mary Abby, daughter of John M. Towie, Esq., of Newmarket.

## DEATHS.

In Provincetown, Sept. 27, P. Tillinghast, only son of Pardon T. and Bridget Kenney, 16 months 22 days.
In Eastham, Mass., Aug. 28, Mrs. Almira Harding.
In Peltonville, Mass., Sept. 23, George Crosby, only child of Geo. S. and Sarah B. Rawson, 16 months 9 days.
In Westerly, R. I., Sept. 14, of bilious diarrhoa, Warren Emerson, son of S. Augustus and Mary B. Edmond, aged 2 years 3 mes.

## NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. C. Baker, Williamsburg, Mass.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.—There will be a meeting at the M. E. Church in Chelsea, on Monday evening, Oct. 14th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the duly of Christian men in reference to the atrocious Fugitive Slave Bill, recently enacted by Concress. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. J. Cummings, of Boston, and Rev. W. Rice, of Chelsea, and others.

By order of the Official Board,
E. W. Jackson, for the Committee of Arrangements.

CORRECTION. Mr. Editor:—Please correct two errors in my notice of the Kennebunk Camp Meeting; they occur in the ninth and twentieth lines. Those sentences should read as follows:—First. A good share of revival interest come upon the hearts of

the people.
Second. We probably have the best facilities of ANY camp ground in New England.
Yours respectfully,
John CLOUGH.

NOTICE.—The Second Session of the Dover District Scientific and Theological Association, will be held at the Methodist Chapel in Dover, Nov. 19th and 20th, to commence at 10, o'clock, A. M., Tuesday.

Order of Exercises as reported by the Committee.

Essays. 1. On Church Records—E. Adams. 2. On the Pastor's duty to the S. School—J. Spaulding. 3. On the New Birth—W. Hewes.

Hewes.
SKETCHES. 1 Cor. 15: 14—I. A. Sweatland, C. C. Burr, B. R. Hoyt. 1 Cor. 15: 28—H. Drew, F. Q. Barrows, C. Greenwood. John 5: 28, 29—A. Heath. C. H. Chase, J. C. Emerson, J. Pike. 1ea. 21: 11, 12—S. Kelly, H. H. Hartwell, H. Hill. Isa. 2: 22—E. Adams, J. Spaulding, W. Hewes. Ps. 48: 12, 13, 14. For any or all the members.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION, at Phillipston, Mass., will meet, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 28 and 29. The exercises will commence, Monday, 10 o'clock, A M.

1. A Devotional exercise, consisting of prayer, in which each brother is expected to participate, and a relation of our Christian experience, and also the state of the work in our own charge.

2. An Essay by each brother, on a subject of his own choice.

3. A Pian of a Sermon from each brother, to be read to the meeting for criticism.

g for criticism.

4. Miscellaneous.

Brethren in the vicinity are invited to attend.

J. L. Harapone, Secretary. Princeton, Mass., Oct. 1.

NOTICE.—Worcester and Vicinity Preachers' Meeting for Mu-tual Improvement, will be held at Spencer, Oct. 14 and 15. Preach-ers are invited to present written sermons, sketches, or essays, and on such subjects as they may choose. A devotional and social gathering is anticipated. T. W. Lewis, Secretary.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, East Greenwich, R. L.—The Winter Session of this Academy will commence on Thursday, October 31st, and will continue twenty-two weeks, closing on Wednesday, April 2d, 1851. This session is divided into two quarters, though without vacation between them—the first eleven weeks closes Jan. 15, 1851. Tuition from \$4.63 to \$6.63 per quarter. Board, fuel and lights, \$1.75 per week. Washing 36 cents per dozen.

The afternoons of each day, and the forenoon of Wedeesday

THE TRUSTEES of the Biblical Institute will meet at Concord, of the first Tuesday of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A. Stevens, Chairman Prudential Committee.

CARPET BAG LOST.—A large size Brussells Carpet Bag, with black leather bottom and russett handles, was lost returning from Camp Meeting somewhere between the Vineyard and Providence, B. I. Any person giving information of the above to Parston Bryner, Providence, shall be suitably rewarded.

Sept. 25

WESTFIELD DISTRICT—ARRANGEMENTS TO AID AT MISSIONARY MEETINGS. one, as an unusually large space had been planted with this necessary esculent.—Traveller.

Curiosity.—Last April, an apple tree, measuring two and a half feet around the trunk, was taken up, removed about one mile, and transplanted in the garden of Rev. Stillman Pratt, at Melrose. It flourished well, was thickly covered with blossoms in the spring, has produced a good crop of fruit, and is now in full bloom again. The flowers interspersed with apples throughout the tree, give it a singular aspect.

The rigid laws against free colored persons in Maryland and Virginia, have driven this class into the District of Columbia, until they number nearly one third of the population. The late census returns show that there are at least 15,000 free colored people in the District, forming a safe retreat for runaway slaves from the adjoining States Amery, A. Flags.

Greenfield—Rev. D. B. Chapin, Rev. Wm. Pentecost. Westfield—Rev. Ob. E. Chapin, Rev. Willens, Rev. Pliny Wood. Chester Factories—Rev. Pliny Wood, Rev. H. D. Pitcher. Southampton—Rev. G. F. Cox, Rev. John Cadwell. Northampton—Rev. John H. Boyd, Rev. Wm. Pentecost. Northampton—Rev. G. F. Cox, Rev. Pliny Wood. Chester Factories—Rev. Pliny Wood. Rev. Williamston—Rev. John H. Boyd, Rev. Williamston—Rev. John H. Boyd, Rev. Williamston—Rev. John H. Boyd, Rev. Williamston—Rev. J. B. Bigelow, Charlemont—Williamston—Rev. J. B. Bigelow, Charlemont—Williamston—Rev. J. B. Bigelow, Rev. Randall Mitchell. Savoy—I. B. Bigelow, Rev. Randall Mitchell. Savoy—I. B. Bigelow, Rev. Rev. Randall Mitchell. Savoy—I. B. Bigelow, Rev. Rev. Randall Mitchell. Savoy—I. B. Bigelow, Rev. Rev. Rev. Piny Wood, Rev. Rev. Piny Wood, Rev. Rev. Piny Wood, Rev. Rev. Piny Wood, Rev. Rev. Rev. Piny Wood, Rev. Rev. Piny Wood, Rev. Rev. Piny Wood, Rev. Rev. Piny Wo

WESTFIELD DISTI			ACHERS' A	ID	SOCIETY	AE
Vestfield,	\$ 22		Leyden,		87	9
West Parish,	6	60	Buckland,		7	9
V. Springfield,		60	Greenfield,		9	1 6
feeding Hills,		00	South Deerfi	eld,	€	6
Blandford,		20	N. Amherst,		4	1 8
N. Blandford,	7	20	South Ambe	rst,	7	7 5
ranville,		20	Pelham,		10	1 8
lummington,		80	Presentt, Ct.		7	1 5
hester Factories,	6	00	Enfield,			6 (
dontgomery,		80	Hardwick,		7	7 5
. Hampton,		60	Oakham,			1
V. Hampton,		60	Barre,		7	1
" Factories,	7	20	Templeton,			1
Williamsburg,		00	Hubbardston	1,	13	3 :
hesterfield,		20	Phillipston,		7	7 5
Savoy,		20	S. Royalstor		(	5 1
Charlemont,		00	Winchendor		16	3 8
lowe, Ct.,		60	Ashburnhan	11,	15	5 (
Colerain,	15	00	Granby,		4	1

ards' Meeting, we hope will be raised fully.

Brethren in the ministry, let us go into this matter, and do it up in good style. Our people love the down East preachers, and "God loves the cheerful giver."

#### QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

BOSTON DISTRICT.THIRD QUARTER Boston, Church, St., Oct. 19 20 Holliston, evening, lew England Village, Weston, Sudbary, evening, Marlborough, I o'clock P. M., Milibury, Whitinsville, evening, " 7 8 D Street, Suffolk Street, afternoon, ianover Street. " 14 15 rth Russell St., Dec. 21 22 Quincy Point, J. HASCALL Shrewsbury, Sept. 26. WESTFIELD DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER.

23 24 23 24 Granville, afternoon. Granville, atternoon,
North Blandford,
Chester Factories,
Montgomery,
Southampton,
Northampton,
Factories, afternoon, Williamsburg, Chesterfield, Cummington, afternoon, Buckland, 14 South Deerfield, Cenway, afternoon, North Amherst, North Belchertown, Pelham, afte Enfield, Prescott, Hardwick, Barre, Hubbardston, afternoon, Templeton, Phillipston, South Royalston, Winchendon, Ashburnham, afternoon, Williamsburg, Sept. 27.

11 12 C. BAKER CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. Oct. 17 Newbury, Nov. 2

" 18 Ipswich, "
" 29 Topsfield, "
" 21 Lynn Common, "
" 22 Lynn, South St., "
" 39 Saugus, "
" 30 Lynn Wood End, "
" 31 " Mission, P.M., "
Nov. 1 3 Amos Binney. Andover, eve., Oct. Marblehead,

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE. B. M. Walker-J. Daniel-P. Townsend--N. Clapp-B. T. Sprague-J. Jones-E. A. Manning (n. c.)-J. B. Husted-C. C. Cone-H. C. Atwater-W. R. Bagnali (1.12 pays for J. O. B.; we credit accordingly-rest all right)-S. P. Williams (you pay to July 1, 1851)-T. Hill-J. C. Cromack (the back Nos. were sent; we can supply now but a portion of them)-M. Spencer-E. P. Buell-H. C. Dunham-C. N. Smith-A. Philbrook.

## METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

BOOKS FORWARDED, from Sept. 28, to Oct. 5. Adams, J. Spaulding, W. Hewes. Ps. 48: 12, 13, 14. For any or all the members.

Sermon, Thesday evening, 19th, J. C. C.—H. Drew, Substitute.
N. B. At the last session it was voted, "That in connection with our meeting at Dover, there should be a Sabbath School Convention for the District." Brethren in the ministry on this district who may not be able to attend, are carnestly invited to forward a report of the state of their Sabbath Schools, to be read in Convention.

Addresses. 1. To Parents.—S. Kelley. 2. To Teachers.—H. H. Hartwell. 3. To Children.—H. Hill.

ADDRESSES. 1. To Parents.—S. Kelley. 2. To Teachers.—H. H. Hartwell. 3. To Children.—H. Hill.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION, at Phillipston, Mass., will meet, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 28 and 29. The exercises will commence, Monday, 10 o'clock, A. M. C. H. PEIRCE, No. 5 Cornhill

## MARKETS.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman .- Oct. 5, 1850. PLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Oct. 4.—The Flour Market remains about the same ast week; the demand has been fair and prices steady. Sales denesee common brands at \$5.50; fancy brands 5.75; extra 6 a. ( last week; the demand has been fair and prices steady. Sales of Genesec common brands at \$5.5; fancy brands 5.75; extra 6.a.6.50; Michigan and Ohio \$5. fancy brands Michigan 5.25; Oswego 4.75 a 4.87½; St. Louis common \$5; fancy brands 5.25 a 5.37½ per bbl, cash. Southern is in steady demand; sales of old at 5 a 5.12½ new 5.25 a 5.37½ per bbl, 4 mos; 150 bugs Fredericksburg new, sold on landing at 5.25, cash. Corn Meal sells slowly at 3.25; Rye Flour 3.25 a 3.31½ per bbl, cash.

sye Flour 3 25 a 3-31, per 601, cash.

Grain—The arrivals of Corn have been considerable, but holder
naintain last week's prices; sales of white at 61 a 65c; mixe
s6c; yellow 67 a 68c per bushel, cash. Oats continue scarce
sales of Northern at 48c, Eastern 43 a 44c; belaware 38 a 39c pe
bushel; small sales of Rye at 70c per bushel, cash.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET, THURSDAY, Oct. 3. 5000 all told of neat cattle. 1500 in the yards this morning, sold and unsold, principally Stores.

Prices—A little inquiry for Good Oxen; Cows and Stores no bet-

ter. \$6.25 was obtained for a few pairs superior; Good at \$5 a 6; Fair \$4.50 a 5; Coarser ones \$3.50 a 4; Cows and Calves, and Working Ozen, an abundant supply at usual rates. Hides, green, \$4.50.
Tallow, rough, \$5.50.
SHEEF MARKET.—Sheep and lambs, 6000 at market, and all sold.

Prices about the same as usual.

Swink.—1050 at market. About one half sold at 4 and 5 cents;

Revink.—1050 at market. About one half sold at 4 and 5 cents;

rery dull. Some were sold by the lot at 4 cents per lb—cost the

same in the State of New York; 700 fat ones arrived at night;

some contracted for, previously, at 4½, and some at 4½, now 41-16.

P. S.—A cargo of Cattle and Sheep arrived this morning from

Maine.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE. CHARLES H. PEIRCE, No. 5 Cornhill, will publish on the 15th inst., "Evangelism in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century; or, an exhibit, de-scriptive and statistical, of the present condition of evangelical religion in all countries of the world. By Charles Adams,

Such a work as the above purports to be, has long been a desideratum in the religious literature of the country, and the editor was encouraged to prepare it by several distinguished men of different denominations. Beside distinct notices of the various parts of Christendom, it will include a view of all Protestant missions, of every denomination, and both American and Foreign; and will be accompanied by small illustra-

tive maps.

As this book is designed for all evangelical Christians, of whatever name, and whether rich or poor, it will be sold at the extremely low price of 50 cents per copy.
Oct 9 2w

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. Stolen, on the night of Sept. 21st, the following described property: A six year old Mare, light bay star in forehead, short switch tail, weighs about 900 lbs. A black trimmed harness, with new bridle, a covered wagon, iron axeltree, side springs, yellow running part, blue body, striped with white, open seat, boat before and behind—supposed to have been taken to New Hampshire, or Maine. The above reward will be paid on delivery of property; or any notice where it may be found will meet a liberal reward. Address REV. C. W. KELLOGG, Woodstock, Vt.

VOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. REV. CHARLES E. ABBOTT will open a school for Young Ladies, on Monday, the 16th of September next, at his resi-dence, No. 14 Hayward Place. Permission has been obtained

dence, No. 14 Fayward race. Fermission has been obtained to refer to the following gentlemen:—

Geo. W. Blagden, D. D., Baron Stow, D. D., Rev. Wm.
M. Rogers, Chas. T. Russell, Esq., Peleg W. Chandier, Esq.,
Charles Stoddard, Esq., Geo. R. Sampson, Esq.

Application for Circulars or for admission to the school, may be made to the Principal, at his residence.
Aug 28
6tis

DOWDOIN STREET SEMINARY. Mr. AND Mrs. G. WILKES beg to announce to their friends and the public, that the Sixth Annual Term of their School will commence on Monday, 23d September.

Application for admission may be made at their residence, 29 Bowdoin Street, every day between the hours of 12 and 3.

A few Young Ladies are received into the family as Boarding Pupils.

Sept 4

ONE PRICE STORE. E. D. EVERETT, NE PRICE STORE. E. D. EVERETT, No. 64 12 Hanover St., dealer in Hosiery and Gloves. Woollen, (all wool,) Worsted and Cotton Yarns, Trimmings, &c. In Hosiery, Silk, (Fleeced Spun Silk and Merino,) Woollen, Worsted, Cotton—black, white and colored. Gloves, Children's Hosiery and Gloves, nearly in the same variety. Ladies' French Kid Gloves, such makers as Bajou, Alexander, N. B. T., and others; prices from 62 1-2 to 75 cts. Gent's Kid Gloves white, black and colored. Also, Gent's Half Hose,—woollen, worsted, merino, spun silk, cotton and linen. Ladies', Gent's and Children's Fleeced Spun Silk Gloves, colored and black. Gent's Stlars, and DRAWERS, Bosoms. Ladies', Gent's and Children's Fleeced Spun Silk Gloves, colored and black. Gent's Shirkts, and Dickeys, LADIES' UNDER VESTS, Polka Jackets, Opera Hoods, Children's Woollen Hoods and Jackets. JACKET YARNS, English Knitting Worsteds, German Working Worsteds, with Patterns, Canvas, Needles, &c. Morrison's (all wool) Yarn, 2000 pounds received this fall. Men's Long Woollen, Worsted and Spun Silk Hose; Angola Yarn, Cotton and Wool Wadding, Taffeta Ribbons, Curtain Velvet Ribbons, Curtain Fringes, Lace Embroideries, SMYR-NA EDGINGS. and general variety of useful wares, usually NA EDGINGS, and general variety of useful wares, usually found in Thread and Needle Stores. At Wholesale and Re-No. 64 1-2 HANOVER, NEAR UNION STREET, BOSTON.

CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE. C. B. Mason has removed from Merchant's Row to 81 1-2 Hanover, two doors from Blackstone street, where may be found a good supply of Fashionable Hats, Tranks, Umbrellas, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

HENRY PETTES & CO., HAVE RE-In moved their Large and Elegant Stock of CARPETS, to the New Granite Warehouse, Summer Street, next to Trinity Every description of English and American Carpetings, for

sale in great variety and at the lowest prices.

Floor Oil Cloths, of all widths and prices. Citizens and strangers who visit the city, are invited to call and view this Extensive Establishment, where are offered for public and social worship, including all the GEMS of Music sale as large an assortment of CARPETINGS, as can be found in any Warehouse in the United States—all of which are warranted to be of the best quality, and perfectly fast colors.

Sept 4 2mois

ANGDON & CO.'S MEREDITH AND Bos-TON EXPRESS, for the transmission of Packages, Money, Merchandise, &c., through the North part of New Hampshire.

Offices-At Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, and at the Passenger's Depot, Meredith, N. H.
D. R. BURNHAM. JAMES F. LANGDON.
Jan 16 ly

NEW HYMN BOOK. WE CAN NOW SUPply orders for the New Hymn Book in the various styles of binding, of all sizes, at almost any time. In some cases there may be a little delay, but generally we can fill orders immediately. For prices see our "New Descriptive Catalogue." Catalogues of all our books will be furnished free to all who LANE & SCOTT, 200 Mulberry Street, New York.

CARPETINGS. WM. P. TENNEY & Co., Carpet Hall, over Maine Railroad Depot, Haymarket Square,
Are receiving from manufacturers their stock of Goods for the Fall Trade, and would invite the attention of purchasers to an inspection of the same previous to making their purchases. Our assortment is larger than it ever has been before, and em-

braces in part—
Euglish Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings; English Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings;
Do three-ply superfine and fine ingrain do
Best American Velvet Tapestry and Brussels
Lowell three-ply super and extra fine Ingrain
Thompsonville do do do
Tapleyville superfine, ex. fine and fine do
Low priced Woolen, Cotton and Wool & Cotton do
Tapestry, Brussels and Damask Stair
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Painted Floor Cloths (all widths, in sheets and narro

English Printed Bockings, 8-4 Cotton do; and American manufacture); Rugs, Door Mats, Stair Rods, &c. And will be constantly receiving additions as the season advances.

3m Sept 11

TO COUNTRY DEALERS. DRUGS-Turkey Opium—3 cases, prime.
Refined Borax, 25 cents, English.
India Senna—20 Bales, prime.
Hydriodate Potash—100 lbs. best imported.
A'cohol—50 Barrels, 80 per cent. and 95 per cent.
Quicksilver—12 Kegs, best Trieste.
Arrow Root—2,000 lbs. very superior.
Gun Arabic—20 cases, various grades.

Gum Arabic—20 cases, various grades. Cream Tartar, 5,000 lbs, crystals and po Cream Tartar, 5,000 lbs, crystals and powder.

Sup. Carb. Soda—25 Kegs, English, 112 lbs. each.

Castor Oil—3,000 galls. E. I. and American,
together with a general assortment of Medicines, Chemicals,
Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Dye Stuffs, Choice Medicinal
Wines and Liquers, &c. For sale low, for cash or approved

BREWERS, STEVENS & CUSHING, CURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE

HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling verycheap.

Apr 22

A LLEN & NOBLE, IMPORTERS OF HARD WARE, No. 10 Washington Street, (three doors from bock Square,) Boston.
GEORGE ALLEN.
May 15
6mos

W. PRUDEN & CO., FURNITURE, Feather, and Carpeting Ware Rooms, Wholesale and Retail, No. 39 Hanover Street, (opposite the head of Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Sofas,
Card Tables,
Feather Beds,
Card Tables,
Feather Beds,
Looking Glasser Looking Glasses, and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, and warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any

other establishment in the city.

MICAH DYER, JR., ATTORNEY AND COUN-SELLOR AT LAW, No. 11 Court Street, Boston. May 22

BOOK-DEPOSITORY. THE SUBSCRIBER would remind his religious and worldly friends, and "the rest of mankind," that he is still to be found at No. 56 Cornhill, where he will be happy to supply any kind or quality of Books, Letter, Cap, Bill and Note Papers, Drawing Paper, Ink, Slates, &c. &c., at the very lowest prices, wholesale and retail. Call and see.

March 6 CHARLES WAITE.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW BOOKS. THE EMINENT DEAD; OR, the Triumphs of Faith in the Dying Hour, by Bradford K. Peirce, with an Introduction by Rev. A. Stevens. 12mo.,

K. Peirce, with an Introduction by Rev. A. Stevens. 12mo., 500 pp., price \$1.00.

This work contains biographical sketches of the most eminent Christians, ministers and laymen, whose labors and triumphant deaths have become the precious heritage of the church. The series commences with the Reformation, and its subjects are selected from all the evangelical divisions of the united body of Christ, and its catalogue is brought down to the present generation. The publisher believes it to be one of the most interesting and valuable religious publications of the day, and peculiarly adapted to family reading and the Subrath and peculiarly adapted to family reading and the Sabbath School Library.

Of this work Rev. J. D. Bridge remarks in the Northern

Of this work Rev. J. D. Bridge remarks in the Northern Christian Advocate:—"It contains an interesting series of biographical sketches, prepared by Rev. Bradford K. Peirce, of Roxbury. He begins with the Lutheran Christians of the Reformation, and comes along through Switzerland, England, Scotland, until he reaches the record of the glorious dead of this country, and ultimately draws around us a cloud of illustrious witnesses of the power of Christ, to save amidst the swellings of Jordan.' It will be a book of precious interest." THE TOKEN OF FRINDSHIP: A Gift Book for the Holi-days, for 1851, edited by Bradford K. Peirce. Hustrated with seven original engravings by Andrews, and published in the tichest style of the art. The letter press has been supplied by some of the best writers of the M. E. Church, and presents as

no sentiment is recorded upon its pages rendering it an unsuita-ble token of friendship from a Christian father or friend. The publisher has issued this volume at the earnest solicita tion of his friends, and from the belief that such a work was called for, to take the place of gift books, whose only recommendation was the beauty of their mechanical execution, and

attractive a table of contents as any annual of the season, while

whose contents often were objectionable both in matters of taste and sentiment.

He confidently offers the present work as fully equal to its The confidently offers the present work as fully equal to its compeers in beauty of publication, and interesting especially to our communion, from the denominational authorship of the several contributions to its columns. Among the writers will be found the names of Rev. Dr. Olin, Rev. A. Stevens, Rev. Dr. Lee, Rev. Dr. Durbin, Rev. Dr. J. T. Peck, Rev. Dr. Whedon, Rev. Dr. Floy, Rev. Dr. Tefti, Rev. S. M. Vail, and Rev. J. Lindsay.

We would call the attention of agents and colporteurs especially to the above volume. We are ready now to deliver these works, in any quantities, and shall be happy to offer those who are willing to engage in their circulation, a generous compensation. It will be seen at once that they are peculiarly adapted to such a trade, and will command a general circulation Sept 18 Published by CHAS. H. PEIRCE, 5 Cornhill.

WILLIAM G. REED, MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Cooking Ranges, Hot Air Furuaces, Cooking, Parlor, Store and Office Stoves. Also, a general assortment of Tin, Britannia, Japanned,

Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, No. 46 Blackstone Street, Bos ton.
All kinds of Job Work done to order, with neatness and despatch. Roofs covered with Tin, Copper, or Zinc.
June 26

DEARL MARTIN, DEALER IN CARPETlings, Matting, Bocking, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Transparent Window Shades and No. 85 Hanover St., near Blackstone St., Boston.

NEW QUESTION BOOK. QUESTIONS NO St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, designed for Senior Classes in Sunday Schools and for Bible Classes, with an Appendix, containing explanations of difficult passages. By Dan-Wise, A. M.

This book of Questions was prepared, originally, in compli-ance with the wishes of several teachers connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Lowell. An edition of four thousand was speedily exhausted, and the work has been for some time out of print. Its republication having been demanded, the author has given it a careful revision, and has added to its value by preparing an appendix, which contains brief answers to many of the most difficult questions; thereby fornishing, to those who cannot procure a commentary, such help to the understanding of this epistle as the narrow limits of

question-book permit.
Published by CHARLES H. PEIRCE, 5 Cornhill.

THE AMERICAN VOCALIST. By Rev. The popularity of this excellent Collection of Music, is suffi-ciently attested by the fact, that although it has been published but about one year, 19,000 copies have been printed, and it is

in greater demand than ever. It is divided into three parts, all of which are embraced in a Part 1 consists of Church Music, old and new, and contains

the most valuable productions of the most distinguished Composers, ancient and modern—in all 330 Church Tunes—besides a large number of Anthems, and Select Pieces for special oc-Parts 2 and 3 contain all that is valuable of the Vestry Music now in existence, consisting of the most popular Revival Melodies, and the most admired English, Scottish, Irish, Spanish and Italian Songs, combracing, in a single volume, more than five hundred Tunes, adapted to every occasion of used during the last five hundre

A few of the many notices received of the book are here From Rev. G. P. Mathews, of Liberty. "I do not hesitate to give the AMERICAN VOCALIST the preference to any other Collection of Church Music extant. It deserves a place in every choir, vestry, and family in the Union."

Union."

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"On a single opening, in the Second Part of the book I have found on the two pages before me, more true, heart subduing harmony than it has been my fortune to find in some whole Collections, that have made quite a noise in the world." From Henry Little, Editor of the Wesleyan Harmony.

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Church Music I have ever seen, and it embraces the only com-plete collection of Vestry Music that has ever been published." From John S. Ayre, Esq., Chorister.

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tion of Sacred Music in use. From Rev. R. Woodhull, Thomaston. From Rev. R. Woodbull, Thomaston.

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From Rev. Moses Spencer, Barnard.

"I regard the AMERICAN VOCALIST as embodying the excellences of all the Music Books now known, without the pile of useless lumber many of them contain."

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"This book calls up 'pleasant memories.' It contains a
better Selection of Good Tunes, both for public and social worship, than any other collection I have ever met with. Though an entire stranger to the author, I feel grateful to him; and desire thus publicly to thank him for the important service he has rendered the cause of Sacred Music."

From Zion's Herald.

"It is one of the best combinations of old and new Music we have seen. Its great characteristic is, that while it is sufficiently scientific, it is full of the soul of popular music."

Published by WM. J. REYNOLDS & CO., 24 Con-INITED STATES CLOTHES WAREof calling the attention of the public generally, and their friends in particular to the fact, that they

friends in particular to the fact, that they have a large and good assortment of Ready Made CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail. Also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description. We also do a large Custom Trade, and pledge ourselves to get up as good and cheap a suit of clothes as can be purchased in this city.

CHARLES E. SCHOFF & CO. CHARLES E. SCHOFF, LEBBEUS STETSON, JR.

Boston, July 31 MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW (Office, Merchants' Bank Building, 38 State Street, Boston,) insures Lives on the Mutual principle.

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The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the

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Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the Office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post paid.

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Por the Herald and Journal LIFE. BY B. B. SECTION FIRST.

I wandered forth at rosy dawn To catch the earliest ray, That from Aurora's golden bow Should herald coming day. I saw her arrows pierce the air

And quickly put to flight The lingering shades of darkness there, Dim children of the night. The birds their joyful notes did swell

With music clear and free, Which on the ear of morning fell From every waving tree.

Through Nature's harp the zephyrs swept With smoothly flowing lay, While dewdrops showed all night she'd wept The absence of the day.

My spirit glad could not restrain Its raptures at the sight, But seemed to float, devoid of pain. In floods of morning light.

Methought that life was joy complete,

That sorrow formed no part; No other feelings could compete With gladness in the heart. Then tell me not that life is dark, A drear and desert way. While here is joy, that heavenly spark,

Just bursting into day! SECTION SECOND. The king of day with noontide rays Is glaring all around, And seems with fierce and glowing blaze

To search the very ground. The withered air oppresses all With suffocating heat, It covers nature with a pall, And blights each blossom sweet.

No bird sends forth her notes so gay To cheer the sultry scene, They've fled before the blaze of day In groves of cooling green.

The gentle breeze withdraws its breath From hill, and grove, and bower, And leaves the scene to burning death, In this her martyr hour.

O! now, methinks life's not gay, As first to me it seemed. When at the rosy dawning day It first upon me beamed.

The sun hath browned the once fair cheek. The arm is wearied out,-Yet with a motive high and meek, And heart both brave and stout,

I'll struggle on, of life make best, And sing with joyous lays, There's many an hour of ease and rest Hid in its coming days. SECTION THIRD.

The deep, heavy thunder mutters slow through the sky. And the storm-god in majesty grim dashes by, The lightning cleaves heaven, forth rushes the wind And over the earth leaves destruction behind.

The spirit of the tempest now bows in his rage The antwan forest, though strengthened by age: And now with his trident he upheaveth the deep, And high in the clouds the mad billows leap.

Bird, beast and reptile in terror have fled, As the storm in its fury burst over each head; And now the domain shows nothing of life, But the scene is a chaos of element strife.

O! now I see life in its own truest light, On my pleasure-dreams all there has fallen a blight; It's a lone, dreary scene, of toil, pain and care, And its finale is bitter, as its portal is fair.

Old age is now coloring my locks like the snow, And wrinkling the beauty that youth did bestow; I have learned quite sufficient of this sad, dreary life, 'Tis but a commingling of wrangling and strife.

Ah, no! the dark clouds in the heavens break away! And the sun gilds the scene with his last setting ray; Each raindrop now mirrors the radiance given, And reflects the effulgence back brightly to heaven!

Then such is man's life, though begirded with sorrow, The clear brilliant sunset proclaims a glad morrow: And whose in life will look only for joy, Will find little of it here but time will destroy. \_\_\_\_, Sept., 1850.

> [Published by Request.] JESUS-JUSTICE-SINNER. " Enter not into judgment," &c .- PSALM CXIII. 2.

Jesus. Bring forth the prisoner. Thy commands Are done, just Judge; see there thy prisone stands. What has the prisoner done? say, what's the

cause Of his commitment? He hath broke the laws Of his gracious God! conspired the death Of that great Majesty that gave him breath,

And heaps transgression, Lord, upon transgres sion. How know'st thou this ? Even by his own confession.

His sins are crying; they cry aloud, They cry to heaven; they cry to heaven for blood! What say'st thou, sinner? hast thou aught to

plead That sentence should not pass ! hold up thy head. And show thy brazen, thy rebellious face.

> Ah, me! I dare not: I'm too vile and base To tread upon the earth: much less to lift Mine eyes to heaven; I need no other shrift Than mine own conscience; Lord, I must con-

I am no more than dust, and no whit less Than my indictment styles me. Ah! if thou Search too severe, with too severe a brow, What flesh can stand? I have transgressed thy

My merit pleads thy vengeance; not my cause Lord, shall I strike the blow ? Hold, Justice, stay Sinner, speak on; what hast thou more to say

Vile as I am, and of myself abhorred, I am thy handiwork, thy creature, Lord, Stamped with thy glorious image; and at first Most like thee, though now a poor, accurst, Convicted catiff, and degenerated carature, Here trembling at thy bar.

Thy fault's the greate. Lord, shall I strike the blow?

Hold, Justice, stay Speak, sinner, hast thou nothing else to say? Nothing but mercy, mercy. Lord! my state Is miserable, poor and desperate; I quite renounce myself, the world, and flee From sin to Jesus, from myself to thee. Cease thy vain hopes; my angry God has

vowed Abused mercy must have blood for blood

Shall I yet strike the blow ? Stay, Justice, hold : My bowels yearn, my fainting blood grows cold To view the trembling wretch: methinks I spy My father's 'mage in the prisoner's eye. Justice. 1 cannot hold.

Then turn thy thirsty blade Into my side; there let the wound be made: Cheer up, dear soul; thy life's redeemed by

My soul shall smart, this heart shall blee. thine. Sinner. O, boundless grace! O, love beyond degree! The offended dies, to set the offender free!

## SKETCHES.

#### DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Louis Philippe, Compte de Neuilly and ex-King of the French, expired on the morning of August 26, at his residence at Richmond. For some days his state of health had been such as to cause the most serious alarm in the minds of his family, and there was little doubt that a short time must close the career of one whose life has been passed amid vicissitudes of good and evil fortune. We subjoin such particulars as we find in such papers as have yet come to

The King had been made aware of his approaching dissolution early on the preceding day, in the presence of the Queen, and, receiving with calmness the melancholy information thus first broken to him, prepared for the final arrangements which he wished to make. After a conversation with the Queen, he dictated, with a remarkable clearness of mind, a conclusion to his memoirs, in order to complete a history which illness had compelled him to suspend for more than four months. He then caused to be summoned, his chaplain, the Abbe Guelle, all his children and grandchildren who were at Claremont at the time, and in the presence of the Queen and his family he discharged every duty of religion with the most perfect Christian resignation, a stoical firmness, and a simplicity which is the real evidence of human greatness.

He then remained for some time surrounded by his family. Toward 7 o'clock in the evening the debility from which the King had been suffering appeared to have passed over, and fever came on, which continued during the night with much violence, but without disturbing the composure of mind which never abandoned his ma-

He expired at 8 o'clock in the morning, in the presence of the Queen and the following members of the family-Their royal highnesses the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville. the Duke and Duchess D'Aumale, the Duchess Augusta of Saxe Coburg, and the attached attendants of the royal household.

Louis Philippe was born in Paris on the 6th of October, 1773, and was the eldest son of Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans, (known to the world by the sobriquet of "Philippe Eglite," and of Marie, the daughter of the Duke de Penthievre. Trained by careful and benevolent parents, the youth of the future King was marked by many acts of benevolence bespeaking a high character, sufficient to call forth the high commendation of the celebrated Madame de Genlis, whose wise and judicious training was well calculated to call forth any latent good qualities in the minds of those under her charge. The diary of the Duke de Chartres shows that he was not altogether exempt from revolutionary doctrines, and these ideas were far from being discouraged by his connection with the Jacobin Club. In 1791 the young Duke, who had previously received the appointment of colonel in the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, assumed the command of that corps, and almost the first act of his authority was the saving of two clergymen from the fury of the mob, consequent upon their refusal, in common with many others, to take the oath required by the constitution. Much personal courage was on this occasion displayed by the Duke de Chartres, and equal tact in guiding the feelings of an enraged mob. A similar amount of courage was shown by him in saving from drowning a M. de Siret, of Vendome, subengineer in the office of roads and bridges, and a civic crown was presented to him by the municipal body of the town.

In August, 1791, the Duke de Chartres quitted Vendome with his regiment, bound lenciennes. In April, 1792, war being declared against Austria the Duke made his first campaign. He fought at Valmy at the head of the troops, confided to him by Kellerman, on the 20th of September, 1792, and afterwards on the 6th of November, under Dumourier, at Jemappes. During the period in which the Duke de Chartres was engaged in his military operations. the revolution was hastening to its crisis. The decree of banishment against the Bourbon Capet race, so soon afterwards repealed, seems to have alarmed the mind of the Duke, who earnestly besought his father to seek an asylum on a foreign shore, urging the unhappiness of his having to sit as a judge of Louis XVI. The Duke of Orleans paid no attention to these remonstrances. and, finding that his persuasions were of no avail, the Duke de Chartres returned to his post in the army. The execution of the Duke of Orleans soon afterwards, verified the melancholy anticipation of the son.

He was put to death on the 21st of January 1793. Exactly seven months after the death of his father, the Duke de Chartres and General Dumourier were summoned before the committee of public safety, and, knowing the sanguinary nature of that tribunal, both instantly fled toward the frontiers. In spite of the eager pursuit which was commenced, they both escaped into the Belgian Netherlands, then in the possession of Austria. The Austrian authorities invited him to enter their service, but, honorably refusing to take up arms against his country, he retired into private life, going as a traveller to Aix-la-Chapelle and Coblentz towards Switzerland, having at the same time but slender funds, and being hourly beset with dangers .-Adelaide, Mademoiselle d'Orleans, fled into the same country with her preceptress, Madame de Genlis, and met her brother at Schaffhausen, and accompanied him to Zurich. The younger sons of the Duke of Orleans were, after a confinement of three years, liberated on a promise of proceeding to the United States.

On his arrival in the town of Zurich, the Duke de Chartres found the French emigrants unfavorably disposed towards the house of Orleans, and the magistrate of the canton dreaded to afford refuge to the fugitives, fearing the vengeance of France. Quitting, therefore, as privately as possible the town of Zurich, they proceeded to Zug, where they hired a small house. Being quickly discovered, they obtained, by the intercession of M. de Montesquieu, admission into the convent of St. Claire, near Baumgarten, the Duke de Chartres proceeding through the different countries of Europe, by no means well provided with means, and mainly indebted to his own tact and abilities for the means of subsistence.

After visiting Basle, where he sold his horses, he proceeded through Switzerland, accompanied his attached servant Bandoin. The means of the "nhappy traveller daily decreased, and it was literan. should labor a his daily bread, when a letter from M. de Mont squieu informed him that he had procured for him the situation of teacher in the Academy of Reich nau-a village in the Southeastern portion of Suitzerland. Travelling to that locality, he was ex amined as to his proficiency, and ultimately a pointed, although less than 20 years of age. He for the

the name of Chabaud Latour, and he first time he le first time, he learned the fate of his fatu. In consequence of some agitation in the sons, Mademoiselle D G. e ans quitted her retre at at Baumgarten, and retire d to the protection of her aunt, the Princess of Con in Hungary At the same time M. de Muntesquie. house Duke de Chartres an asyltim in his ow.

at Baumgarten, where he remained under the name of Corby until the end of 1794, when, in me of Corby until the end of 1,52, when, in ing ther sequence of his retreat being discovered, he before.

and

Herald

Norway and Sweden, and having been recog-nized at Stockholm, he travelled to Denmark version. May it be found to be signed by Miunder an assumed name. chael, the great prince, and countersigned by the

Negotiations were now opened on the part of recording angel in the day of judgment. the Directory, who had in vain attempted to discover the place of the young prince's exile, to induce him to go to the United States, promising, in the event of his compliance, that the condition of the Duchess D'Orleans should be ameliorated, and that his younger brothers should be permitted to join him. Through the agency of M. Westford, of Hamburg, this letter was conveyed to the Duke, who at once accepted the terms offered, and sailed from the mouth of the Elbe in the American, taking with him his servant Baudoin. He departed on the 24th of September, 1796, and arrived in Philadelphia

after a passage of 27 days.

In the November following the young prince was joined by his two brothers after a stormy passage from Maneilles, and the three brothers remained at Philadelphia during the winter. They afterwards visited Mount Vernon, where they became intimate with General Washington, and they soon afterward travelled through the Western country, and after a long and fatiguing journey they returned to Philadelphia; proceeding afterwards to New Orleans, and subsequently by an English ship to Havana. The disrespect of the Spanish authorities soon compelled them to depart, and they proceeded to the Bahama Islands, where they were treated with much kindness by the Duke of Kent, who, cord, N. H., Nov. 5th, 1821. When eight however, did not feel authorized to give them a passage to England in a British frigate. They accordingly embarked for New York, and thence "Four years after this," he remarks in his sailed to England in a private vessel, arriving journal, "was the first time I remember of at Falmouth in February, 1800. After proceed-feeling the importance of religion." But though ing to London they took up their residence at powerfully awakened, even at this early age, his

of the Duke de Montpensier on the 18th of May, love. 1807. The prince was interred in Westminster Abbey. The health of the Count Beaujolas seems to have sadly declined in his religious manner as that of his brother. He was ordered period, according to his own confession, his to visit a warmer climate, and accordingly proceeded to Malta, where he died in 1808. He a relation of the fatal process may be a salutary

went to Messina, in Sicily, accepting an invita- I thought my warfare was ended, and that I had tion from King Ferdinand. During his resi- nothing to do but serve and praise the Lord. dence at Palermo he gained the affections of the I continued to lose my enjoyment and confidence

take place. The Duke sailed immediately, and the preached word, having no other religious arrived in Paris on May 18, where in a short meetings of any kind to attend. After living a time, he was in the enjoyment of the honors to number of months without the life or power of which he was so well entitled. The return of religion, I concluded that I had wretched y de-Napoleon in 1815, soon disturbed his tranquillity, and having sent his family to England, he proceeded, in obedience to the command of Louis some trouble to me. Accordingly, one Saturday XVIII, to take the command of the army of the North. He remained in this situation until the North. He remained in this situation until the 24th of March 1815, when he resigned his com-

On the return of Louis, after the hundred lays-in obedience to the ordinance issued, re- fore. The form without the power cannot quiring all the princes of the blood to take their satisfy the soul. I felt a longing desire for seats in the Chamber of Peers—the Duke return-something that I did not possess—it was the ed to France in 1815, and, by his liberal sentiments, rendered himself so little agreeable to Such has been the sad experience of thousands! the administration that he returned to England, Reader, beware of the first step. It is an evil where he remained until 1827. In that year he returned to France, where he remained in private life until the revolution of 1830.

It is needless now to detail the events of this terrible period, which terminated in the placing of Louis Philippe on the throne of France, and trade in the village of Lebanon, where his rethe subsequent history of his reign. These are ligious privileges were all that he could desire, so well known and so fresh in the minds of the public as to need no recapitulation.

## LADIES.

#### For the Herald and Journal. A TREE KNOWN BY ITS FRUITS.

Pittston, Me., on the 21st of August last. 7, 1775, moved to Hallowell when about nine to the office of a Deacon by Bishop Waugh. years of age, was married to Mr. Cox, Nov. 10, He was stationed the ensuing year at Enfield. boys and six girls, all of whom grew to man- whelming affliction, in the severe sickness of his

ras Kibby, one of those laborious, self-sacrific- his beloved companion requiring his chief attening, heroic pioneers of Methodism in the then tion, he has been unable to fill a regular appointdistrict of Maine, in the early part of the year ment from that period. Removing his family a 1801, and joined the M. E. Church, and with few miles to Hanover, he has continued to watch her husband became the firm, uncompromising over and provide for them chiefly by manual

porter of Christianity in the form of Methodism. circumstances would allow, till suddenly called evinced by her constant attendance on the ordi-jattended on earth, was our first Quarterly Meetnances of God's house, and other means of grace ing at Lebanon. In the love feast, and indeed

formity to its primitive simplicity.

In the style of dress she retained the simplicity blessed with the Divine presence. The ensuing week he was indisposed, but continued to ty and plainness of primitive Methodism during labor—the next Sabbath unable to attend meether entire Christian pilgrimage, which was al- ing-Monday confined to his bed, and having affliction;" and they make these acts the highmost fifty years. Would it be amiss to inquire suffered extremely till Friday morning, at six whether the apostie's injunction is yet in force, o'clock expired, in the twenty-ninth year of his Father." "whose adorning, let it not be the outward age.

adorning of curling the hair, or wearing gold, or putting on apparel," or has it become obsolete, character of Bro. Eaton, was goodness. He

when he is old he will not depart from it."

all their children married and settled in life, he loved it. and the five sons to become masters of ships and

These parents heartily emous.

ing then

The fugitive now attempted to go to America, as it was, and faithfully inculcated it in the com- | neighbor, Christian and minister, he had a good | deliver him that is drawn unto death and ready and, resolving to embark at Hamburg, he arrived munity where they lived, and upon the minds in that city in the beginning of 1795. In consequence of his funds failing him, he abandoned and sheltered in their dwelling the itinerant his project. Being provided with a letter of herald of the cross, by whom the blessing of credit on a banker at Copenhagen, he travelled God was invoked upon them and their children; on foot through Norway and Sweden, reaching and as the first fruit of their fidelity were enathe North Cape in August, 1795. Here he re- bled to lay their heads upon the bed of death, mained for a short time, returning to Tornea, with the pleasing reflection that they had comgoing thence to Abo, and traversing Finland, mitted all their children to God, in the covenant but avoiding Russia from a fear of the Empress of his grace, and that it had been ratified by Catharine. After completing his travels through their voluntary submission, and sealed by the

Pittston, Me., Sept. 23.

#### For the Herald and Journal. TIME.

Onward speeds the flowing river, Hastening to the ocean ever. On it swells the gallant sail, O'er it darts the shallop frail; On it winds its widening way, None can e'er its progress stay. Time's a river e'er in motion Hastening towards a boundless ocean Thither as it rolls along, It bears our race-a countless throng-None its restless flood can stay; None its onward course delay.

## MINISTERIAL.

For the Beraid and Journal.

REV. JAMES FREDERIC EATON. The subject of this notice was born at Con-Twickenham, where for some time they enjoyed convictions, it appears, subsided without leadcomparative quiet, being treated with distinction ing to conversion. In the winter of 1836, his attention was again arrested with a happier Here, however, their tranquillity was not undisturbed, for hearing that the Duchess d'Or-leans was detained in Spain, they solicited and truth, "God so loved the world, that he gave obtained from the English Government permis- his only Son, that whosoever believeth on him sion to travel to Minorca, in an English frigate. might not perish, but have everlasting life. The disturbed state of Spain at that time pre- "I saw," he remarks, " that the alonement was to wented the accomplishment of their object, and be received by faith; 'that whosoever believeth, after a harrassing journey the three brothers re- might not perish.' The Lord led me in a way turned to Twickenham. Their time was now I knew not. I was enabled to embrace the sacriprincipally passed in study, and no event of any fice made by Christ-my burden was soon importance disturbed their retreat until the death gone, and my soul was filled with peace and

was buried in the Church of St. John de Va- warning to others, I will give it in his own words. "I soon became the subject," he says, The Duke of Orleans now quitted Malta, and of derision and laughter; this I did not expect; mand to the Duke de Treviso and retired to minded of my resolution. I carefully examined my feelings and could see no difference. I did not feel satisfied with myself, neither did I bething and a bitter, to forsake the Lord.

In the summer or autumn of 1838, after deepest humiliation and penitence, and many painful struggles, he was graciously restored to his first love. About this time he went to a man game. Look at the heavy penalties im- been declining a number of years. For eight and he improved them gladly and faithfully. The consequence was, he made rapid progress in religion, and henceforward maintained un-

waveringly, his Christian profession. In June, 1840, during a temporary residence by Bro, Wm. D. Cass, then preacher in charge of that station. Precisely when he first received licence to preach, I am unable to ascertain. He was admitted into the New Hampshire Confer-SISTER SARAH Cox, widow of Gershom ence on trial in 1844, and was appointed to Cox, late of Hallowell, Me., deceased, died in Orford and Lyme, where he remained two years. At the Lebanon Conference, in May, 1846, he Sister C. was born in Nantucket, Mass., Jan. was admitted into full connection, and ordained 1794, by whom she had eleven children, five During this year he was visited with an overwife, who has not been able to leave her bed She was converted under the labors of Epiph- from that time to the present. The situation of advocate and friend, and an undeviating sup- labor, but continued to preach occasionally as Her fidelity to the church of her choice was from the walls of Zion. The last meeting he peculiar to Methodism, and in her external con-through the day, he seemed to be wonderfully

by the change of times, customs and manners, was emphatically "a good man, full of faith so that the tree is no longer known by its and the Holy Ghost." Before his conversion he was rather wild, vicious, and reckless; but his Her fidelity is seen in the training of her chil- religion made him a new creature indeed. This, dren. Solomon's maxim is clearly illustrated : infidelity could not deny without a blush of con-"Train up a child in the way he should go, and scious shame. Soon after becoming an established Christian, he sought and obtained the The family were trained to habits of industry, blessing of perfect love; and not only did he frugality and piety. These parents lived to see profess it, and preach it, but what is better still,

In the relations of domestic and social life successful in business; all, sons and daughters, his example was worthy of imitation. As a professed the religion of Christ; and while two husband, during the long and distressing illness have had their names transferred to the records of his companion, he exhibited the utmos on high, nine remain in this vale of tears await- patience, tenderness, and affection. Equally summons to join those who have gone attentive to the care and training of his children. he saw them, three in number, growing up as . -- Methodism olive plants around his table. As a citizen,

report of all about him.

I doubt not, have many stars in the crown of 23: 15, 16.

died the death of the righteous. Turning his sanction of the practice of escape. dying eyes to his deeply afflicted wife, who had But this law threatens us with severe penalbeen carried to his bed-side to see him once ties if we presume to lift a finger towards the writer should preach his funeral sermon, and to dwell anywhere among us. "tell the people that the religion which had Surely no one will think after this, of ever sustained him in life, comforted him in death," accusing the framers of any faith in the Bible, he calmly resigned his spirit to God who gave or of any fear of God before their eyes. it. Aug. 9th. 1850. E. SCOTT. Lebanon, Sept. 28.

## SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal. THE AMERICAN CONGRESS

HUMANITY, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE sion, under a forfeiture, for "refusing" GREAT JEHOVAH.

MR. EDITOR :- As a humble individual

Where is the poet who can worthily sing the praises of such a law! Where the painter that can justly portray its glorious consistency with American principles and professions, or with the Constitution and Declaration of Independence! And where the sculptors who can execute statues worthy the noble men, who, after eleven months of hard travail have brought forth this monument of American freedom! All ye that have laurels for the brave, or ben-

edictions for philanthropic and faithful servants of the people, prepare to bring them now. Never was the cause of liberty so emphatically served as now, and never were the people under such a load of obligation.

But, seriously, Mr. Editor, we were prepared for most any vile deed, within the bounds of ordinary probability, at the hands of Congress upon the subject of slavery, but we were not humanity and the Constitution, as they have given us in the "Fugitive Slave Bill." We have had "black laws" before, that gave the lie soon afterward began to decline in the same course till the summer of 1838. During this to our professions, and presented Congress and the people before the world, as a nation of abomried to her in 1809.

No event of any material importance marked the life of the young couple until the year 1814, when it was announced in Palermo that Napoleon had abdicated the throne, and that the restoration of the Bourbon family was about to take place. The Duke sailed immediately, and testable piracy upon the rights of men?

black and white. For proof, look at the allow- their labors, and their works do follow them." ance of the man-hunter's oath in his own favor, and the utter denial of the insulted and arrested person's testimony and oath in his. Be the lie of his pursuer ever so great, against him, not | SISTER ELIZABETH S. BENNETT died of conone syllable can he utter to expose it. Look at sumption, in Sandown, Sept. 21, aged 40 years. the compulsion of Northern freemen to help at She has been a consistent member of the M. E. their beck Southern slavocrats catch their hu- Church for twenty-five years. Her health has posed for refusing to engage in, or in any way, weeks her sufferings were very great, but she the sums that must be paid to a host of hungry Lord gave her to partake of his fulness. She stipendaries from the public treasury, all over was over ten hours passing the valley of death. the land, for catching negroes and sending them When she was far down in that valley, so far as into slavery, and this for the benefit of a clique she said, "I can see but a little here," she was of Southern nabobs who brand and imprison asked if she could see into the other world; she at Concord, he received license to exhort, signed Northern freemen without crime, and live on exclaimed yes, I can see Jesus, blessed other people's labor without pay. Look too at Jesus; and shouted, glory, glory. It may truly the utter absence of all provision to pay South- be said of her, that she fell asleep in Jesus ern men for those liberty-loving horses and hogs ... Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death that may break pound and escape, or for the of his saints." endless sams they may lose by "absconding" debtors, and then say how near our sapient legislators have come toward "establishing justice" between man and man, or between the South and North. Who does not see that the justice is assuredly all on one side.

liberty, may chance to tread upon it.

hibited such exercise of our religion, and made the practice of many of its essential duties highly penal. For example: our Bibles teach pared to a sheet of white paper; if it be once us, to "feed the hungry, clothe the naked," and blotted, it can hardly ever be made to look as to "visit," with a sympathizing heart and help- white as before. Apologists of youthful iming hand, "the widow and fatherless in their moralities should think of this. est marks of " pure religion before God and the But by this law, if a poor fellow creature

knocks at our door for help and shelter, guilty of a darker skin than ours, or flying from a tyrant, who denies his brotherhood to the race, and takes his service without wages, however hungry, or naked, or lone, or friendless he may be, we are forbidden to receive him, or in any way to "aid or assist" him, under the penalty of " \$2000 fine, and six months' imprisonment as a felon in the common jail or State Prison! Our Bibles teach us to " plead the cause of the

to remember them that are in bonds as bound with them; to bring the outcasts to our house, and to receive and kindly entertain the stranger" in his journey. But by this law we are forbidden to do the first thing of the outcasts. forbidden to do the first thing of this sort to a poor son or daughter of oppression, who may be guilty of practically preferring liberty to slavery, as a crime to be punished by the Judges.

Our Bibles teach us that "if we forbear to

to be slain," in cold indifference to his woes, Few men of his age, in our Conference, give "He that sitteth in the heavens regardeth it, promise of so much usefulness to the church, as and will render unto every man according to his did Bro. Eaton. He possessed very good works;" and that "we shall not deliver the preaching talents, a studious mind, a warm servant to his master, that is escaped from his heart, a burning zeal for God and his cause. master unto us, but that he shall dwell among Though his ministerial career was short, he will, us, in the place that liketh him best."-Deut.

What a loud denial of the rightfulness even But his work is done. He lived the life and of the mild servitude of the Jews, and high

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more, he said to her with emotion, "confide in livering him that is drawn unto death," de-Jesus." He sent a message of love to the clares that we shall deliver to his master the Division of the Sons of Temperance, of which servant that is escaped unto us, and that we he was a member. And having requested that shall in no way harbor or defend, or allow him

Yet again; our religion commands us "not to make ourselves partakers of other men's sins,' whether by oppressing the poor or otherwise. but to " break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free." But this bill requires those of us who may happen to be marshals or deputy marshals. in the service of the Government, to "obey and faithfully execute all warrants or precepts under this act, to us directed, for the apprehension" and bringing back into bonds our guiltless brethren who may have escaped from oppreswicked and dirty work, of \$1000 in each case, of for the benefit of the wretch who may dare to the people, for whom our legislators profess to insult us with such a paper! And all this is expend their valuable time and services, allow gravely enacted by men whom we sent to Conme, in behalf of myself and a multitude of fellow gress under oath to protect us in the "free exercitizens, whom I know to cherish the same sen- cise of our religion," signed by the President. timents, to express our most profound gratitude and sent out to us under the name of "law! and sense of obligation for the very just, noble, O, how are we betrayed, and how is that sacred and chivalrous law they have just passed, for name scandalized by such a bill. Ten thousand the catching and reinstatement of escaped and infuriated earthquakes could not sufficiently thunder out its treacherous malignity. [Remainder next week.]

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

SISTER PERCIS, consort of Bro. Jas. SWAN. of Newry, departed this life, Sept. 14, aged 64 years. Sister Swan professed faith in Christ in 1805, and joined the M. E. Church under the ministration of Rev. Allen H. Cobb. She was among the first fruits of Methodism in this place. and has stood as a beacon light in the midst of this rock-bound coast these forty-five years, to alarm the wayward of approaching danger, and as a faithful Christian to welcome the weary pilgrims to their hospitable cottage for refreshment and repose. Her life was that of the righteous, and her last end like his. Having gained ready for such a scandalous outrage upon liberty, a view of the blest port, she launched off with transports of joy, and is forever at rest.

East Bethel, Sept. 17.

Died in Gilead, Me., Sept. 17, Capt. JAMES inable hypocrites in all their flourishes about LAHY, aged 65 years. Bro. Lary was converted liberty and equal rights; but never one so black to God some twelve years since, and joined the as this,—one that inflicted so deep a wound, so bitter a disgrace. At a time when all the despotic powers of Europe, and even Algiers and time of his departure. He has participated in the barbarous States of Northern Africa are the cares, trials, responsibilities and joys of the moving in the direction of liberty, elevating church these twelve years, and then quietly retheir serfs and setting their slaves free, we, signed his spirit to God, and bid adieu to the Princess Amelia, and, with the consent of the in God; and not being favored with many religious privileges, with no one to speak an encircle box in 1800.

bonds, and then charging the expenses to the experienced religion some years ago under the treasury of the nation! Was ever hypocrisy labors of Bro. O. Hinds. He was a consistent more consummate, or was there ever a more de- and worthy Christian, a faithful and efficient class leader. He held a license to preach, but As one of the people who sent the framers of for more than a year past, he could not improve this law to Congress to enact righteous laws publicly, but exercised his gift with individuals and to act under and not against the authority as they came to his room. His anxiety inof a constitution, we protest against this bill as creased for the salvation of souls as he neared not having the first element of law, or authority his end. He has left a wife and three small in it, and therefore as deserving the instant children. He made a disposition of his properand universal execution and resistance of the ty among his family, and gave a portion to the Missionary Society to aid in saving souls after We sent them there to "establish justice," his death. His end was peace. "Blessed are but they have overthrown justice and committed the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth ; an enormous robbery upon the rights alike of yea, saith the Spirit: that they may rest from JAMES ADAMS

Sandown, N. H., Sept., 1850.

obstructing," this execrable business. Look at "endured as seeing Him who is invisible." The JAMES ADAMS.

Sandown, N. H., Sept., 1850.

## CHRISTIAN CONTENTMENT.

A good man told the writer, that soon after his marriage his circumstances were so strait-We sent them there to secure liberty to "the ened that he was sometimes destitute of the orpeople of the United States and their posterity." dinary comforts of life. One morning his wife But in this bill they have with infernal ingenui- called him to breakfast, which consisted of ty and unblushing impudence constructed a trap bread, molasses, and water. Observing that whose hideous jaws yawn insulting over every acre of Northern territory, to catch, as the law-dear, this is better than the promise. We read ful prey of Southern hunters, any and all of one that bread shall be given us, and water shall be sixth of the nation, who, in their pantings for sure; but we have more than this." The happy remark dispelled the gloom from the lady's We sent them there to protect us in the "free mind, and they often afterwards spoke of that exercise of our religion"—See Amend. 1st, of the Constitution—but they have positively pro-

A man's reputation has been very aptly com-

## . TERMS

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and The Association of prefilter was solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any feen reward whatever for their services. The profits that accrue after paying the necessary expense of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine. New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont and East Maine Conferences.

nont and East Maine Conferences.

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65 We wish agents to be particular to write the names of

subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be n Printed by GEO. C. RAND & CO.

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